

much as it relates to me alone I shall indulge the hope, and shall endeavor to indulge the belief, that there were reasons, unknown to myself and unknown to this Senate, which reconcile the Presiding Officer to the ruling which he rendered. In the opinion of many American citizens arbitrary rules and a personal despotism obtain in another legislative body. Those rules and that despotism have never been introduced into the Senate of the United States. It has heretofore been immune against that spirit of despotism.

I myself have waged war against rules and against rulers that have reigned in another legislative body. I did so not on account of personal reasons, but, I trust, sir, out of a sense of patriotic duty. I shall continue to wage war against that sort of despotism, whether in the Senate of the United States or out of the Senate of the United States. If, hereafter, rulings shall be made by the Presiding Officer of this body which in my opinion are contrary to the rules of the Senate or which do violence to the spirit of justice, and if those rulings do not appertain to myself alone, I shall interpose an objection to a resolution of this kind. But inasmuch, sir, as the incident to which I refer was personal to myself, I interpose no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. MONEY. I also offer the following resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 387), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the courtesy, dignity, and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Mississippi.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. MONEY appeared, and

Mr. GALLINGER said: Mr. President, the committee of the Senate acting in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, appointed to wait upon the President and to inform him that the business of the Congress had closed and to ask him if he had any further communication to make, performed that duty, and the President informed the committee that he had no further communication to make to the Congress.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The hour of noon having arrived,

The VICE PRESIDENT said: Senators, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has advised the occupant of the Chair of the unanimous action the Senate has just taken.

I prefer, Senators, to think the action you have just taken is a sincere expression of your honest judgment rather than a perfunctory compliance with custom. My gratitude for this recorded declaration of your beliefs and your feelings is keen, and I am happy in the thought, Senators, that the respect and the regard I entertain for each of you is in some measure, at least, reciprocated.

I do not entertain the belief, Senators, that during the two years I have acted as your Presiding Officer I have committed no error, because, like yourselves, I am human; but if at any time I have seemed to manifest a rapidity which to some of you seemed undue, that action was based upon a desire to accomplish that which Senators wished. I have at all times, Senators, striven to be both impartial and courteous. I have striven to conform to the mandate of the Senate as expressed in the standing rules of this body and in the unanimous agreements entered into.

I can not, Senators, dismiss the thought, which indeed is freighted with sadness, that we shall all never meet officially again. Nor can I—and I think I may voice the sentiment of those of us who remain—refrain from expressing the belief that not alone we, but the country, the cause of good government, of economy in the expenditure of public funds, of care in the framing of public statutes, feel the departure of Senators, some of whom have for half a lifetime served here with ability, tireless industry, and patriotic devotion.

I know, Senators, that I voice your sentiments in expressing the feelings, in expressing the hope that each of them will carry with him to retirement or to other fields of activity our regard, our good will, and our good wishes, our affection.

In the immense task undertaken and accomplished by the Sixty-first Congress some have fallen by the way. Their fellows have expressed their opinion of the value of their services and the beauty of their lives. Their unfinished work has been taken up by others. When next we meet we shall see new forms and new faces. While integrity, patriotism, the good of

all the people shall be their controlling motives, the United States will continue to prosper, grow in population and in power, and will deserve and retain the respect and the friendship of all the peoples of the world.

With the hope, Senators, that the recess will bring to each of you health and pleasure, I bid you au revoir, but not good bye, and declare this session of the Senate adjourned without day.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1911.

(Continuation of proceedings of legislative day of March 2, 1911.)

The recess having expired, the House, at 7.15 o'clock a. m., Saturday, March 4, 1911, resumed its session.

### CONSERVATION OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. HAWLEY, of Oregon, and Mr. LEE, of Georgia, under the provisions of section 4 of an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of land for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers."

### SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill (H. R. 32909), and ask unanimous consent that the filing of the statement may be waived. The report is very short.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up the conference report on the sundry civil bill and asks unanimous consent that the filing of the statement may be waived. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the report, as follows:

### SECOND CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32909) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 19, 20, 49, 78, and 92.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, and 109, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "including salaries of commissioners, and salaries of clerks appointed by the commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES A. TAWNEY,

WALTER I. SMITH,

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,

Managers on the part of the House.

EUGENE HALE,

C. A. CULBERSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, of course that report does not amount to much to the House.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. There is not much of a House. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that the first amendment is in relation to the tariff board. The agreement between the two Houses is that the bill will carry \$225,000 for the tariff board for the fiscal year 1912.

The next item was the post office in Lancaster, Ky., a Senate amendment. The House appropriated the money for the purchase of the site and the Senate amended that provision by

providing for an extension of the building, which was not authorized by law, and it went out.

The next item was Natchez, Miss., for the National Military Cemetery. The Senate receded from the amendment. The amendment was that it authorized the paving of a sidewalk for about 3,000 feet along a public highway.

The next was the Platte National Park, which the House receded from, with an amendment allowing \$10,000 for the maintenance instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The next is the item setting aside the conveyance in the State of Oklahoma of Indian titles or alienation. The Senate receded and restored the House provision appropriating \$50,000 to carry on the suits during the next fiscal year.

The next was the salary of lighthouse inspectors. The provision offered in the House and rejected here was reinserted in the Senate, and the Senate recedes from the amendment.

The last was the Alaska investigation, from which the House receded and accepted the Senate amendment.

Those are the only amendments included in this report, and the report is final.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, of course that involves the tariff board. Now, I have not been a party to a filibuster.

Mr. TAWNEY. We have yielded to the Senate. It is on your side.

Mr. FITZGERALD. As the bill passed the House it appropriated \$400,000 to be available for the next two years. This appropriates \$225,000 for the next year.

Mr. GARRETT. I understand that. I do not care to resist the effort to pass the bill, but I thought it was at least proper that there might be a statement made.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 30160. An act for the relief of John Lee, alias James Riley; and

H. R. 30280. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain desert lands for lands within national forests in Oregon.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32957) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

#### WATERS OF RIO GRANDE.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to suspend the rules and pass House resolution 944, as amended, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all executive or department orders and regulations in the possession of the Interior Department and its bureaus touching the use, appropriation, application, or disposition for irrigation of the waters of the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Colorado and New Mexico; the Engle reclamation project and lands to be reclaimed thereunder; the negotiations with the Republic of Mexico concerning said waters; together with a list or statement of all private irrigation or reservoir projects initiated or attempted to be initiated from the waters of said river and its tributaries in Colorado and New Mexico above said Engle project, or acted upon by said department since the passage of the reclamation act, and the disposition of the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman if this is broad enough to permit the Secretary to show when the first settlements were had on this river, and who had the prior use of this water?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I will be very glad, I will say to the gentleman, to draw a new resolution and request full information touching the waters of this river.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Does the gentleman think, under that resolution, they would show who had the prior right to the use of the water?

Mr. MANN. Oh, they just give the information they have.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I ask for all of the information available.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Would that information, when it is filed in this House, show when the settlements were first made on the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I am sorry to say that I do not know how far the Secretary is going to go.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object, because I think the people of Colorado deserve a great deal of information on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the rules are suspended and the resolution is agreed to.

DAVID R. LANE.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 32980) to remove the charge of desertion against David R. Lane, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of David R. Lane, late a member of the Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date September 24, 1864, from Company M, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or allowance shall be allowed by reason of this act: *And provided further*, That an act to remove the charge of desertion against David R. Lane, approved May 3, 1902, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask if this does anything more than to correct a clerical error?

Mr. FINLEY. That is all; a clerical error, pure and simple.

Mr. DAWSON. Has the bill been favorably considered by the committee?

Mr. FINLEY. I will say to the gentleman that I only got the letter from the gentleman quite recently, and I have not had time to do that. I put the bill through some nine years ago, as I remember, and the letter "R" was changed to "A" in the printing. It is purely a clerical error, and there can be no objection to the bill.

Mr. DAWSON. The man's record now stands corrected by special act of Congress.

Mr. FINLEY. Yes; except that his middle initial "A" in the printed act where it should read "R."

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and the rules are suspended and the bill is passed.

#### GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take from the Speaker's table the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 32957) and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire the report to be read?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the report.

The conference report (No. 2302) is as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32957) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for prior years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 27, 69, 101, 102, 103, and 105.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104, 106, and 107, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of said amendment after the word "Congress" in line 10; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "To pay W. H. Topping for extra services rendered during the Sixty-first Congress, \$500"; and the Senate agree to the same.



On amendment numbered 108 the conference committee have been unable to agree.

JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
A. F. DAWSON,  
L. F. LIVINGSTON,  
*Managers on the part of the House,*

EUGENE HALE,  
J. H. GALLINGER,  
THOMAS S. MARTIN,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*  
STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the general deficiency appropriation bill submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, namely:

Except as to the following amendments, the sums added to the bill by the Senate were substantially all to supply ordinary deficiencies in appropriations or to pay judgments and audited accounts certified to Congress after the consideration of the bill by the House.

On amendment numbered 1: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the delegates to the International Institute of Agriculture to be held at Rome.

On amendments numbered 8 and 9: The provisions, proposed by the Senate, to credit accounts to pay directors Boggs and Colhoun and reimburse the University of Idaho are stricken out.

On amendment numbered 10: Inserts the provision, proposed by the Senate, to audit certain claims of the State of Oregon.

On amendment numbered 16: Strikes out of the bill the provision, proposed by the Senate, with reference to the settlement of a claim with the State of North Carolina.

On amendment numbered 17: Strikes out the appropriation of \$21,000, proposed by the Senate, to supply a deficiency in the pension fund of firemen and policemen of the District of Columbia.

On amendment numbered 19: Strike out the appropriation of \$15,000, proposed by the Senate, to pay the claims of certain members of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

On amendment numbered 31: Insert the provision proposed by the Senate for payment to Alice V. Houghton, an employee of the Census Office.

On amendment numbered 69: Strike out the appropriation of \$5,000, proposed by the Senate, for the commission to select a site for a statue of Thomas Jefferson.

On amendment numbered 108, relating to fidelity bonding, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
A. F. DAWSON,  
L. F. LIVINGSTON,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further disagree—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman explain this report before it is adopted?

Mr. TAWNEY (continuing). To the Senate amendment striking out section 3.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Before the gentleman makes that motion and the report is adopted—

Mr. TAWNEY. The report has been adopted.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, no.

Mr. TAWNEY. The Speaker so announced.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I was on my feet making inquiry.

Mr. TAWNEY. No; the gentleman was walking up the aisle with his back to the Speaker.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I was addressing the Chair.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment striking out section 3.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in Senate amendment striking out section 3.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. That is the only disagreement.

The SPEAKER. That motion takes precedence of the other.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires any time I will yield. I do not intend to occupy very much myself.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. Yes; I would desire a little time.

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. Make it 10 minutes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, 10 minutes.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, section 3 is the only matter in disagreement between the two Houses in the consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill, and this section is the provision for a fidelity division in the Treasury Department and the creation of a fidelity fund out of which losses will be paid on fidelity bonds. It was opposed in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and my motion to strike out the section was voted down by something like 65 to 37. I am opposed to this fidelity-fund proposition and the creation of a bureau for the purpose of carrying it into effect for three reasons: First, it is unfair to the Government itself; second, it is unfair to the surety companies, as shown by the facts included in the report of the Joint Commission which is the foundation of this proposed law; and, third, it is grossly unfair to the individuals who in their relations to Government officials will be affected by this legislation. What this section does is this: It first creates a bureau in the Treasury Department, called the fidelity division, and appropriates \$25,000 for the first year to officer that division or bureau. Second, it provides that the Government of the United States shall accept bonds from all of its officers, employees, and agents without any security whatever. Third, it proposes to reduce the salaries of all those officers, agents, and employees by way of an assessment upon them, and out of that assessment raise a fidelity fund out of which shall be paid losses which occur by reason of dishonesty or other liability of any officers, agents, and so forth, of the Government; and, fourth, it, in effect—and that is one of the strongest arguments against the whole proposition—drives the Government of the United States back, so far as the bonds which it takes are concerned, whether they be fidelity, contract, or court bonds, to the miserable, antiquated, and unsafe system of accepting individual sureties.

Now, those are the four features of this proposition as set forth in the third section of this bill, and I believe that if the Members of the House would give the plan their careful attention, or if they had had an opportunity, in the way they ought to have had, to give this proposition the scrutiny which its importance demands, no man here would be advocating it to-day. If this proposed legislation had gone before a legislative committee instead of coming out of an appropriation committee as a rider on an appropriation bill, certainly no lawyer on such committee, after a study of the proposition and an examination of the joint commission's report, could have given it his approval or support.

I pass over the matter of appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of the bureau with the single statement that every man here has said at one time or another in this House that he is opposed to this everlasting multiplication of bureaus and divisions in the executive departments of the Government, and this expenditure for a new bureau in which to try a dangerous and expensive experiment is the most flagrant example of the creation of useless bureaus that has come under my notice during my service here.

I come to the second proposition—that the law proposes to accept the bonds of its officers, agents, and employees without security. I say that this feature of the plan is not fair to the Government of the United States, and neither is it fair to the individuals who do business with the Government of the United States. What I mean by that is just this, and I ask every Member of the House, and especially every lawyer in the House, to give his attention to this thought for just a minute.

A United States marshal, for instance, under this proposed law, will give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty to the United States Government without any security whatever. Some day he gets a warrant in his hands for the arrest of an individual. He goes and arrests a man whom he thinks to be the individual—perhaps routs some fellow out of his bed and drags him off to jail, and discovers in 24 or 48 hours that he has the "wrong pig by the ear." He has made a false arrest. Every lawyer here knows that that United States marshal is liable in damages, not to the United States Government, but to the individual who has been injured by that false imprisonment or that false arrest; and he is liable, how? He is liable upon his official bond. And yet when the individual comes to attempt to collect the damages resulting from this outrageous act on the part of the marshal he finds that there is no security on that bond; the marshal may be financially irresponsible, and consequently the individual who has been injured has no remedy whatever.

As other illustrations, take the case of an American consul in a foreign port or of a notary in the District of Columbia, who may do some act to the injury of an individual having business relations, through these officers, with the Government, or of a clerk in a United States court, who may have money in his hands which is placed there by the agreement of the parties



or paid to the clerk by order of the court, and who, becoming an embezzler, makes himself liable on his official bond to the parties interested and injured. These parties find, when they come to undertake the collection of their honest debts upon these bonds, that the United States Government has written this law on the statute book, which says, in effect, that there shall be no bond to secure any individual in his dealings with an official of the United States Government in that kind of a transaction. This proposed law provides that all the bonds shall run to the Government of the United States without surety of any kind or character.

Now, I do not intend to go into any lengthy discussion about the merits of this proposition, but I ask you, gentlemen, to consider the obvious defect in the plan to which I have just referred, so that if we do get to a vote upon this matter you will not do this serious injury to the thousands of people throughout the country who might be affected adversely in the way in which I have described.

Do not believe for a minute that this is a fancied situation, without foundation in fact. The trust companies and bonding companies, which have become surety upon the bonds of officers like marshals, consuls, and clerks of courts, have actually had the experience of being compelled to pay to injured parties damages which they have recovered against the bonded official. There have been many such cases, and the public has placed reliance in these officials largely because the people know that in case of damages resulting from improper conduct of public officials the persons injured have an adequate remedy against the official, and in case of his insolvency they may look with confidence to the surety company upon his bond for reimbursement for their loss. You now propose to deprive the public of the security to which they are entitled in their dealings with public officials by taking bonds without security, and to give the injured individual the poor consolation of an uncollectible judgment against a dishonest and, perhaps, absconding official.

I have said this plan will eventually drive the Government back to the antiquated system of taking contract and court bonds with individual security. The section excepts from the provisions of the fidelity-fund plan all contract and court bonds. How will this work out? Every man who has given any attention to the subject knows that the only bonds which have yielded any profit to the surety companies have been the fidelity bonds. The reports of all the companies show that on contract bonds their losses have far exceeded in amount the premiums received. They have been willing to continue to write the contract and court bonds, however, because their losses have been to some extent, though not wholly, recouped by their earnings on fidelity bonds and because of the advertisement and prestige which come from being "surety companies to the Government." It is too much to hope for that if we now deprive the companies of the only business in which there is any profit they will continue to write those bonds on which they have suffered great losses. Contractors will be unable to get corporate surety. They will be obliged to offer individual security, and the Government will be compelled to accept it. Is this desirable? The Government has been taking corporate sureties for 17 years, or thereabouts, and it does not have today a single uncollectible judgment against a surety company for a loss upon a bond running to the United States. At the time the act of 1894 was passed—the law which permitted corporate surety on bonds of all kinds required by statute—the Government had \$35,000,000 of uncollected and uncollectible judgments against individual sureties. This enormous loss was the crowning argument for the passage of that law. Yet you now propose to put the Government back to the place where more of such worthless judgments may be piled up. I repeat, therefore, that the proposition is grossly unfair to the Government itself.

I have been told that this refusal of the bonding companies to write contract bonds if they are driven out of the fidelity-bond business sounds like a threat. No officer of any bonding company has told me that any company would refuse to write such bonds. I do not have to be told. I am enough of a business man myself to know how business men will meet such a situation. Their duty to their stockholders will require them to refuse business on which experience has shown certain loss will follow, and without any statement from the companies I think we may take it as a fact that if you pass this law the day of corporate suretyship on bonds running to the United States is forever past.

The report of the joint commission declares that this scheme has been tried with success in foreign countries. That argument does not appeal to me. Because paternalistic Austria enjoys a monopoly of the tobacco trade, should our Government enter the business of raising and selling tobacco? Because Germany has successfully taken over the operation of its railroads, will gentlemen here argue that we should embark upon a plan of Government ownership of transportation facilities? Because

England has her telegraph system a part of the post-office business, shall we put the telegraph lines of the country under the management of our Postmaster General? The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] said on the floor a few days ago that the Governments of Norway and Sweden control the trade in alcohol in those countries. I assume he is correct about it, though I do not know. Would gentlemen say that in that fact lies any argument to support a proposition that our Government should own its own liquor saloons and make the bartenders of the country Government employees?

I am not in favor of Government ownership where private enterprise is capable of conducting business to the general satisfaction of the people, and I am not in favor of the Government entering into competition with private business after individuals have risked their fortunes in bringing a dangerous or hazardous business to such a state of efficiency where reasonable profits may be gained. I was opposed to the act of 1909, which regulated the price which surety companies should charge for bonds. It looked to me like an unwarranted interference in rights of citizens, and I could see no reason why the Government should declare how much a surety company should charge for the commodity in which it deals, just as I see no reason why the Government should declare how much a landlord should charge as rent for his house, a lawyer for his services, or a tailor for the clothes he makes. That law, however, was passed, and I understand the rates therein fixed have never been exceeded and the maximum never reached. This shows that competition, after all, and the law of supply and demand will regulate the price of bonds as of all other commodities. I do not defend the surety companies for charging high prices. Much less shall I defend them if they make any combination or agreement to keep prices up. But I would not punish them, as I would not punish any other citizen, until charges of combination were proven and they had been allowed their day in court.

This whole scheme originated in the misplaced zeal and the exaggerated self-importance of a subaltern in the Treasury Department who thinks he knows all about the surety business. He is just as mistaken in that thought as we would be in this action if we followed his desires and created this Government bonding fund.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation in regard to this bonding provision illustrates the serious difficulty that Congress has to contend with when, in endeavoring to improve the Government service or protect the Government of the United States, and in that endeavor runs counter to a corporation or a combination of corporations interested in any way.

The bonding companies of this country, two years ago or more, formed a combination, 17 of them out of 23, for the purpose of increasing rates. They increased the rates on fidelity bonds to employees in the Government service on an average 300 per cent. The demand came from the officers and employees of the Government for an increase of salary in order to meet the increased premium demands. The surety companies even went so far as to obtain from the Congress of the United States an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the premiums on all bonds issued in the Indian service.

The Government of the United States then stood to do one of two things: Either to increase the salaries of all bonded employees or pay the exorbitant premium charged by the surety companies directly from the Treasury of the United States.

It was then, Mr. Speaker, that Congress enacted legislation preventing any officer of the Government from accepting a surety bond where the rate of premium was more than 35 per cent in excess of the premiums charged on like bonds during the calendar year 1908. At the same session Congress created a commission for the purpose of investigating this whole subject with a view to ascertaining whether or not the Government had adequate protection under corporate suretyship, and whether the employees of the Government were charged excessive rates of premiums upon the bonds they were obliged to give to the Government.

One of the complaints of the surety companies is that this commission gave them no opportunity to be heard, gave no consideration whatever to their interests. The fact is that every surety company in the United States that was doing business with the Government was requested to send to the commission a statement of the aggregate losses on bonds given to the United States, whether that loss was direct or indirect, and every company in the United States that has been doing business with the Government, except one, responded to that request, and gave to the commission the benefit of their loss experience during the entire time that they were engaged in doing business with the Government.

We were not delegated or authorized to investigate the surety companies. We were authorized and directed to investigate the loss experience of the Government and the question whether cor-



porate suretyship or personal suretyship affords ample or adequate protection to the Government of the United States with respect to those who are required by law or executive order to give bonds.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that commission, after a careful consideration of all the experience of the surety companies and of the Government itself, made a recommendation to this House upon the fact that, under the present system, the Government has no security, or only one-third the security, which the employees of the Government pay the surety companies for. In other words, out of the aggregate losses during the past 15 years the Government of the United States has received a return from the surety companies of only 36 per cent. The other 64 per cent is lost entirely.

This House, being fully advised not only of the provisions of the proposed expenditure, but also of the practice and policy of the insurance companies to extort from the Government employees every cent and dollar they can, voted overwhelmingly, or two to one, in favor of this proposition. The bill went to the Senate, but it had no sooner reached that body than a swarm of lobbyists came here from all parts of the United States. Lobbyists interested in corporate surety business landed upon the Senate, and from that moment until now it has been impossible to obtain any consideration whatever at the other end of the Capitol of the report of this commission or of this provision which the commission, after due consideration, recommended. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to say I may fail ultimately in securing the passage of this provision. I may fail to secure for the Government I have tried to serve faithfully the past 18 years the protection its bonded employees have paid surety companies for; I may fail to reduce the cost of that protection to the bonded employees in reduced premium rates; but I will leave for future Congresses a record of facts they can not ignore unless they are partial to bonding companies and are willing to disregard the interests of their Government and the welfare of its bonded employees. [Applause.]

It was claimed that they had no hearings. The commission gave them a hearing, and at that hearing a representative of the surety companies claimed that there was no longer any necessity for this legislation, because they had reduced the rate to a dollar a thousand on all Government fidelity bonds. Yesterday morning I received from the United States marshal at Huntington, W. Va., a letter, which I am going to read. It came voluntarily. I do not know the gentleman, but the Members of the House from that State vouched for him. This United States marshal says:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
Huntington, W. Va., March 3, 1911.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I notice the report you have made in reference to bonding companies. Please permit me to advise you that the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. has raised the premium on bonds of deputy marshals in my district from \$3 to \$10 per thousand in the past two years, and they have also increased my premium from \$20 to \$75 on bond for \$25,000.

Yours, very truly,

F. H. TYLER,  
United States Marshal.

One of the difficulties of the work in this commission and in the work of the committee of this House that first investigated the facts was to obtain the truth from the representatives of these surety companies in all the investigations that we have conducted.

Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. TAWNEY. I decline to yield. Mr. Speaker, I maintain that this provision is not subject to the criticism of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He says it is unfair to the Government because, as he says, it affords the Government no protection whatever. It affords the Government complete and full protection. It affords the Government that protection which the fidelity fund in the Treasury of the Government of the United States affords, to meet any and all losses as they may occur. That fund is a guaranty which the bonded employees themselves give to the Government, and at the same time they give to the Government the right to charge to their fund any loss that may occur in consequence of the defalcation, embezzlement, or loss by reason of misconduct on the part of any bonded officer in the Government service. The Government has not only full protection, but it has prompt payment for every dollar of loss that it sustains in consequence of the act of any one of the bonded employees.

The gentleman says it is unfair to the individual bonded employees of the Government. How? Is it unfair to them to afford them the opportunity of giving to the Government that protection which the Government is entitled to at less cost than if they furnished a surety bond which gives them only one-third of the protection they pay for it? Yet that is the fact.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to detain the House in discussing the matter any longer. I hope that we may have a unanimous vote in favor of further insisting upon this amendment, so that the other branch of Congress may know, if they do not know already, that we understand this proposition, and understand, too, the influences that are behind the effort to defeat the enactment of this legislation for the purpose of protecting the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of affording the employees of the Government an opportunity to give that protection at less cost than they are now obliged to pay the surety companies for one-third protection.

I ask for a vote on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion that the House do recede from its disagreement with the Senate and concur in the amendment referred to.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. TAWNEY, Mr. DAWSON, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 32010. An act to create a tariff board.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 20136. An act for the relief of Elmer P. Kerr.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 32348. An act supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Nation of Indians of Oklahoma," approved June 28, 1906, and for other purposes.

#### POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the Post Office appropriation bill (H. R. 31539). The report has been read except as to amendment 23.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report on amendment 23.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"Provided, That out of the appropriation for inland mail transportation the Postmaster General is authorized hereafter to pay rental, if necessary, in Washington, D. C., and compensation to tabulators and clerks employed in connection with the weighing for assistance in completing computations in connection with the expense of taking the weights of mails on railroad routes as provided by law."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a question. What was done with the amendment before the House this morning that the gentleman from Tennessee addressed himself to?

Mr. WEEKS. That is eliminated.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is out?

Mr. WEEKS. Yes.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

#### TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the tariff-board bill from the Speaker's table and disagree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his motion for the present?

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I object.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. DALZELL. I will withhold the motion for the present.

Mr. SABATH rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. SABATH. I desire to present a privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state what it is. Is it formal or informal?

Mr. SABATH. It is formal. I will send it to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor informally.

Mr. SABATH. I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania took the floor on a question of privilege.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. That is a question of higher privilege and comes in ahead of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Why is the motion of the gentleman from Illinois not privileged?

The SPEAKER. It is; but not of so high a privilege as the report from the Committee on Rules. Moreover, there has been no formal proposition submitted to the House by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman has not been recognized.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania does present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules, and the Clerk will read.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point that there is no quorum. The Chair sustains the point.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FITZGERALD) there were—100 ayes and 31 noes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order that that is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put it to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. That is a constitutional privilege; the Chair did not understand the gentleman.

The question was taken, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 86, noes 125, answered "present" 6, not voting 167, as follows:

#### AYES—86.

Adamson	Ferris	Kinhead, N. J.	Rucker, Colo.
Anderson	Finley	Kitchin	Rucker, Mo.
Ashbrook	Fitzgerald	Korbly	Sabath
Bartlett, Ga.	Floyd, Ark.	Lamb	Shackelford
Beall, Tex.	Foster, Ill.	Latta	Sherley
Bell, Ga.	Gallagher	Lee	Sherwood
Boehne	Garner, Tex.	Lively	Sims
Booher	Garrett	Macon	Sisson
Burleson	Gillespie	Maguire, Nebr.	Smith, Tex.
Byrns	Glass	Martin, Colo.	Sparkman
Cantrill	Gordon	Mays	Spight
Clark, Mo.	Graham, Ill.	Mitchell	Stephens, Tex.
Cline	Hamlin	Moon, Tenn.	Talbott
Collier	Harrison	Morrison	Taylor, Colo.
Conry	Hay	Moss	Thomas, Ky.
Cox, Ind.	Helm	Nicholls	Thomas, N. C.
Cullop	Houston	Oldfield	Tou Velle
Denver	Howard	Padgett	Underwood
Dickinson	Hull, Tenn.	Page	Webb
Dixon, Ind.	Johnson, Ky.	Palmer, A. M.	Wilson, Pa.
Driscoll, D. A.	Johnson, S. C.	Rauch	
Edwards, Ga.	Kelher	Roddenbery	

#### NAYS—125.

Adair	Fordney	Langham	Plumley
Alexander, N. Y.	Foster, Vt.	Law	Pratt
Austin	Fuller	Lawrence	Reeder
Barchfield	Gardner, Mass.	Lenroot	Roberts
Barnard	Gardner, N. J.	Lindbergh	Robinson
Barnhart	Good	Longworth	Rodenberg
Bennet, N. Y.	Graham, Pa.	Loud	Scott
Boutell	Grant	Loudenslager	Sharp
Burke, Pa.	Greene	McCall	Simmons
Burke, S. Dak.	Griest	McKinley, Ill.	Smith, Iowa
Burleigh	Guernsey	McKinney	Snapp
Butler	Hamer	McLachlan, Cal.	Stafford
Caldor	Hanna	Madden	Steenerson
Campbell	Haugen	Madison	Sterling
Cassidy	Hawley	Mann	Sturgiss
Chapman	Heald	Martin, S. Dak.	Sulloway
Cocks, N. Y.	Higgins	Massey	Swasey
Cooper, Wis.	Hill	Miller, Kans.	Tawney
Cowles	Hinshaw	Moon, Pa.	Thistlewood
Currier	Hollingsworth	Moore, Pa.	Townsend
Dalzell	Howell, Utah	Morehead	Volstead
Dawson	Howland	Morgan, Okla.	Vreeland
Diekema	Hughes, W. Va.	Moxley	Wanger
Dodds	Johnson, Ohio	Murdock	Washburn
Draper	Kelfer	Murphy	Weeks
Driscoll, M. E.	Kendall	Norris	Wilson, Ill.
Durey	Kennedy, Iowa	Nye	Woods, Iowa
Dwight	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Olcott	Young, Mich.
Englebright	Knapp	Olmsted	Young, N. Y.
Esch	Knowland	Parker	
Fairchild	Kopp	Parsons	
Fish	Kronmiller	Payne	

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Burnett	Livingston	Smith, Mich.	The Speaker
Jamieson	McMorran		

#### NOT VOTING—167.

Aiken	Bartholdt	Bradley	Capron
Alexander, Mo.	Bartlett, Nev.	Brantley	Carlin
Ames	Bates	Broussard	Carter
Andrus	Bennett, Ky.	Burgess	Cary
Ansberry	Bingham	Byrd	Clark, Fla.
Anthony	Borland	Calderhead	Clayton
Barclay	Bowers	Candler	Cole

Cooper, Pa.	Godwin	Legare	Rainey
Coudrey	Goebel	Lever	Randall, Tex.
Covington	Goldfogle	Lindsay	Ransdell, La.
Cox, Ohio	Goulden	Lloyd	Reid
Craig	Graff	Lowden	Rhinock
Cravens	Gregg	Lundin	Richardson
Creager	Hamill	McCreary	Riordan
Crow	Hamilton	McCredie	Rothermel
Crumpacker	Hammond	McDermott	Saunders
Davidson	Hardwick	McGuire, Okla.	Sheffield
Davis	Hardy	McHenry	Sheppard
Denby	Havens	McKinlay, Cal.	Slayden
Dent	Hayes	McLaughlin, Mich.	Slomp
Dickson, Miss.	Healin	Malby	Small
Dies	Henry, Conn.	Maynard	Smith, Cal.
Douglas	Henry, Tex.	Miller, Minn.	Southwick
Dupre	Hitchcock	Millington	Sperry
Edwards, Ky.	Hobson	Mondell	Stanley
Ellerbe	Howell, N. J.	Moore, Tex.	Stevens, Minn.
Ellis	Hubbard, Iowa	Morgan, Mo.	Sulzer
Elvins	Hubbard, W. Va.	Morse	Taylor, Ala.
Estopinal	Huff	Mudd	Taylor, Ohio
Fassett	Hughes, Ga.	Needham	Thomas, Ohio
Flood, Va.	Hughes, N. J.	Nelson	Tilson
Focht	Hull, Iowa	O'Connell	Turnbull
Foelker	Humphrey, Wash.	Palmer, H. W.	Wallace
Fornes	Humphreys, Miss.	Patterson	Watkins
Foss	James	Pearre	Welsse
Fowler	Jones	Peters	Wheeler
Gaines	Joyce	Pickett	Wickliffe
Gardner, Mich.	Kahn	Polindexter	Wiley
Garner, Pa.	Kennedy, Ohio	Pou	Willett
Gill, Md.	Küstermann	Pray	Wood, N. J.
Gill, Mo.	Lafean	Prince	Woodyard
Gillett	Langley	Pujo	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. DAVIS with Mr. COVINGTON.

For the session:

Mr. McMorran with Mr. PUJO.

Mr. AMES with Mr. AIKEN.

Until further notice:

Mr. COUDREY with Mr. WICKLIFFE.

Mr. WHEELER with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. THOMAS of Ohio with Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio with Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. SPERRY with Mr. SAUNDERS.

Mr. SHEFFIELD with Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. PRAY with Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana.

Mr. PICKETT with Mr. RAINEY.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. PETERS.

Mr. HENRY W. PALMER with Mr. O'CONNELL.

Mr. NELSON with Mr. RHINOCK.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. ROTHERMEL.

Mr. MORGAN of Missouri with Mr. MOORE of Texas.

Mr. MONDELL with Mr. RANDELL of Texas.

Mr. PRINCE with Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan with Mr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. McKINLAY of California with Mr. LLOYD.

Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma with Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. MCCREDIE with Mr. LEVER.

Mr. MCCREARY with Mr. LEGARE.

Mr. LUNDIN with Mr. JONES.

Mr. LAFEAN with Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio with Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey.

Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. HOBSON.

Mr. JOYCE with Mr. HITCHCOCK.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington with Mr. HENRY of Texas.

Mr. HULL of Iowa with Mr. HEFLIN.

Mr. WOODYARD with Mr. HARDWICK.

Mr. HUFF with Mr. GODWIN.

Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa with Mr. HAVENS.

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey with Mr. HARDY.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut with Mr. ELLERBE.

Mr. HAYES with Mr. DUPRE.

Mr. HAMILTON with Mr. GREGG.

Mr. GRAFF with Mr. DICKSON of Mississippi.

Mr. GOEBEL with Mr. CRAIG.

Mr. GARNER of Pennsylvania with Mr. COX of Ohio.

Mr. GAINES with Mr. BRANTLEY.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. CLAYTON.

Mr. ELVINS with Mr. CARTER.

Mr. ELLIS with Mr. CARLIN.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky with Mr. BYRD.

Mr. DOUGLAS with Mr. BURNETT.

Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. BOWERS.

Mr. CARY with Mr. BARTLETT of Nevada.

Mr. CALDERHEAD with Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN with Mr. ANSBERRY.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL]. (H. Res. 1008; Rept. No. 2298.)



The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That when the bill H. R. 32010, "An act to create a tariff board," shall have been received from the Senate the Speaker shall immediately, without regard to pending business, lay it before the House, and thereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered on a motion to concur in the Senate amendments in gross.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The point of order is that it is in violation of Rule XI, which prohibits the Committee on Rules from reporting any rule or order which operates to prevent a motion to recommit being made after the previous question has been ordered on its passage. The motion to concur in the Senate amendments is—

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not grasp the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is so much confusion.

The SPEAKER. This is a resolution reported, as the Chair understands it, from the Committee on Rules—

Mr. FITZGERALD. And I make the point of order—

The SPEAKER (continuing). But the Chair sees in it nothing that would prevent a motion to recommit in the event such a motion would otherwise be in order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the Chair holds that—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may be able to point out—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that I have been here 24 hours and 5 minutes, and that in continuous session, and that under the rules, pending the consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules, one motion to adjourn is always in order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, we had the expressed announcement to-day from the other side of the Chamber that they intended to filibuster on this proposition, and in view of that fact and the present condition of things I insist upon my point of order that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I insist, Mr. Speaker, that once in 24 hours' continuous session, when two hours would be so beneficial to Members, like myself, who have been compelled to remain here all night in the arduous work of conference committees, and not like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, able to sleep while we are at work, that the motion can not be construed as dilatory, particularly as the rule provides that, pending the consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules, the Speaker should entertain one motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not recall the rule—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Rule XI—

Mr. DALZELL. That does not interfere, Mr. Speaker, with the other proposition, that a dilatory motion may not be entertained.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it can hardly be considered dilatory—

The SPEAKER. The rule says—

It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules, and, pending the consideration thereof, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn.

It occurs to the Chair that there is a discretion resting with the Speaker to entertain that motion, and then there are other rules that dilatory motions are not in order, and the Chair believes that the gentleman himself would, after all that has transpired, and within two hours—the Chair does not see accurately—of the expiration of the Congress, considering the unfinished business before the House, the Chair would have to hold the point of order well taken that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the Chair that the motion to adjourn has always been taken as the only form of raising the question of consideration, and that if the House should adjourn at present it could reconvene at 11 o'clock, at which time there would be ample time to complete the business of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman practically admits that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; I do not admit that the motion is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hold it to be dilatory under the circumstances.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is different.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DALZELL. That is also dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No arbitrary rules have been made. No Speaker has ever held that one motion to adjourn in 24 hours is a dilatory motion. They might have done it at a time when there were not so many motions.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is compelled to hold that the motion is dilatory and also to overrule the appeal as dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Then I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, that is also dilatory.

The SPEAKER. It occurs to the Chair that that is a dilatory motion.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is a most expeditious way in which to take the sense of the House. Of course, if the Chair is to take the position that no motion, under the rules, can be submitted at any time on this side of the House, that is different. [Applause.] Both of these motions are clearly in order. It is nothing arbitrary. Of course the presiding officer can deprive the Members of the right at this time.

The SPEAKER. Precedents can be presented where the Speaker would hold the question to be dilatory when it is not dilatory; but the Chair is compelled to hold that the motion of the gentleman is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The motions that are made by myself the Chair holds to be dilatory?

The SPEAKER. All that have been made.

Mr. FITZGERALD. They are the only ones that can be made, I submit to the Chair.

Mr. PAYNE. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] has the floor.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I shall only occupy two or three minutes. On the 24th of January last the Committee on Ways and Means reported to this House unanimously a bill to create a tariff board. When I say "unanimously" I mean the report represented both sides of this Chamber. Subsequently the tariff-board bill was brought to the attention of the House by a rule. It was debated, amendments were offered, and it was finally carried by a vote of 186 to 93, two to one, and of the 186 votes, 33 of them were on the Democratic side of this Chamber. So, Mr. Speaker, there is no reason now why our friends on the other side of the Chamber should not help us to dispose of this bill, for which they are largely responsible, by voting to concur in the Senate amendments.

I now ask for the previous question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Is the gentleman going to yield any time at all?

Mr. DALZELL. I am not. I ask for the previous question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Division, Mr. Speaker. Is that dilatory? The House divided; and there were—ayes 127, noes 77.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] demands tellers.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, well, if the gentleman wishes to filibuster, all right. [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 88, answered "present" 6, not voting 131, as follows:

#### YEAS—158.

Alexander, N. Y.	Dwight	Howland	Mann
Anthony	Ellis	Hubbard, Iowa	Martin, S. Dak.
Austin	Englebright	Hubbard, W. Va.	Massey
Barchfeld	Esch	Hughes, W. Va.	Miller, Kans.
Barclay	Fairchild	Hull, Iowa	Miller, Minn.
Barnard	Fassett	Humphrey, Wash.	Mondell
Bartholdt	Fish	Johnson, Ohio	Moon, Pa.
Bartlett, Nev.	Focht	Kelser	Moore, Pa.
Bennet, N. Y.	Fordney	Kendall	Morehead
Bingham	Foster, Vt.	Kennedy, Iowa	Morgan, Okla.
Boutell	Fuller	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Moxley
Burke, Pa.	Gardner, Mass.	Knapp	Murdoch
Burke, S. Dak.	Gardner, Mich.	Knowland	Murphy
Burleigh	Gardner, N. J.	Kopp	Needham
Butler	Good	Kronmiller	Norris
Calder	Graff	Lafean	Nye
Calderhead	Graham, Pa.	Langham	Olcott
Campbell	Grant	Law	Olmsted
Cassidy	Greene	Lawrence	Palmer, H. W.
Chapman	Griest	Lenroot	Parker
Cocks, N. Y.	Guernsey	Lindbergh	Parsons
Cole	Hamer	Longworth	Payne
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton	Loud	Plumley
Cowles	Hanna	Londenslager	Poindexter
Crumpacker	Hawley	Lowden	Pratt
Currler	Heald	McCall	Pray
Dalzell	Henry, Conn.	McCreary	Prince
Davis	Henry, Tex.	McKinley, Ill.	Reeder
Dawson	Higgins	McKinney	Roberts
Diekema	Hill	McLachlan, Cal.	Rodenberg
Dodds	Hinshaw	McLaughlin, Mich.	Scott
Draper	Hollingsworth	McMoran	Sharp
Driscoll, M. E.	Howell, N. J.	Madden	Shelford
Durey	Howell, Utah	Madison	Simmons

Smith, Iowa	Stevens, Minn.	Townsend	Woods, Iowa
Snapp	Sturgiss	Volstead	Woodyard
Sperry	Sulloway	Vreeland	Young, Mich.
Stafford	Swasey	Wanger	Young, N. Y.
Steenerson	Thistlewood	Washburn	
Sterling	Tilson	Weeks	

## NAYS—88.

Adair	Driscoll, D. A.	Johnson, S. C.	Peters
Adamson	Edwards, Ga.	Jones	Pujo
Alexander, Mo.	Estopinal	Kelher	Ransdell, La.
Anderson	Ferris	Kinkaid, N. J.	Rauch
Barnhart	Finley	Kitchin	Robinson
Bartlett, Ga.	Fitzgerald	Korby	Roddenberry
Beall, Tex.	Floyd, Ark.	Lee	Sheppard
Bell, Ga.	Fornes	Lively	Sherley
Boeber	Foster, Ill.	Lloyd	Sherwood
Borland	Gallagher	Macon	Sims
Broussard	Garner, Tex.	Maguire, Nebr.	Sisson
Burnett	Garrett	Martin, Colo.	Slayden
Byrns	Gordon	Mays	Smith, Tex.
Cantrill	Graham, Ill.	Mitchell	Sparkman
Carter	Hamill	Moon, Tenn.	Stephens, Tex.
Clark, Mo.	Hamlin	Morrison	Talbott
Clayton	Helm	Moss	Taylor, Colo.
Collier	Houston	Nicholls	Thomas, Ky.
Cullop	Hughes, N. J.	Oldfield	Thomas, N. C.
Denver	Humphreys, Miss.	Padgett	Tou Velle
Dickinson	Jamieson	Page	Turnbull
Dixon, Ind.	Johnson, Ky.	Palmer, A. M.	Wilson, Pa.

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Andrus	Goulden	Livingston	Smith, Mich.
Boehne	Langley		

## NOT VOTING—131.

Aiken	Douglas	Hughes, Ga.	Reid
Ames	Dupre	Hull, Tenn.	Rhinoek
Ansberry	Edwards, Ky.	James	Richardson
Ashbrook	Ellerbe	Joyce	Riordan
Bates	Elvins	Kahn	Rothermel
Bennett, Ky.	Flood, Va.	Kennedy, Ohio	Rucker, Colo.
Bowers	Foelker	Küstermann	Rucker, Mo.
Bradley	Foss	Lamb	Sabath
Brantley	Fowler	Latta	Saunders
Burgess	Gaines	Legare	Shackleford
Burleson	Garner, Pa.	Lever	Slemp
Byrd	Gill, Md.	Lindsay	Small
Candler	Gill, Mo.	Lundin	Smith, Cal.
Capron	Gillespie	McCredie	Southwick
Carlin	Gillett	McDermott	Spight
Cary	Glass	McGuire, Okla.	Stanley
Clark, Fla.	Godwin	McHenry	Sulzer
Cline	Goebel	McKinlay, Cal.	Tawney
Conry	Goldfogle	Malby	Taylor, Ala.
Cooper, Pa.	Gregg	Maynard	Taylor, Ohio
Coudrey	Hammond	Millington	Thomas, Ohio
Covington	Hardwick	Moore, Tex.	Underwood
Cox, Ind.	Hardy	Morgan, Mo.	Wallace
Cox, Ohio	Harrison	Morse	Watkins
Craig	Haugen	Mudd	Webb
Cravens	Havens	Nelson	Weisae
Creager	Hay	O'Connell	Wheeler
Crow	Hayes	Patterson	Wickliffe
Davidson	Heflin	Pearre	Wiley
Denby	Hitchcock	Pickett	Willott
Dent	Hobson	Pou	Wilson, Ill.
Dickson, Miss.	Howard	Rainey	Wood, N. J.
Dies	Huff	Randell, Tex.	

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

For this session:

Mr. ANDRUS with Mr. RIORDAN.

Until further notice:

Mr. KAHN with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. CARY with Mr. WATKINS.

Mr. DOUGLAS with Mr. DENT.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN with Mr. BOEHNE.

Mr. ELVINS with Mr. ANSBERRY.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. BURLESON.

Mr. CREAGER with Mr. CLINE.

Mr. DAVIDSON with Mr. CONRY.

Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. COVINGTON.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio with Mr. Cox of Indiana.

Mr. LUNDIN with Mr. HUGHES of Georgia.

Mr. MCKINLAY of California with Mr. HARRISON.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. HAY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio with Mr. HENRY of Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois with Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall and giving attention when his name was called, and failed to hear?

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. I was in the Hall, but I can not say that I was giving particular attention.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia. Then, Mr. Speaker, I desire to be noted as "present."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall giving attention when his name was called, and failed to hear?

Mr. MORSE. I was in the Hall, but I can not say that I was giving particular attention.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

Mr. MORSE. I make this statement, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of showing my desire to vote.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Division, Mr. Speaker.

Pending the division.

Mr. DALZELL. I call for the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll the first time.

## GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 32957). There is only one amendment in disagreement, and that is 108. I move that the House recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota submits a conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

## CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a certain amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32957) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911 and for prior years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective House as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108.

JAMES A. TAWNEY,

A. F. DAWSON,

L. F. LIVINGSTON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

EUGENE HALE,

J. H. GALLINGER,

THOMAS S. MARTIN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, a question of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. I move that the House recede and concur.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will be in order.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am in order. I rise to make—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. HARDWICK. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. What motion does the gentleman make?

Mr. TAWNEY. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves, then, that the House agree to the conference report?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. As many as favor the motion will say aye—

The affirmative vote was taken.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order.

Mr. HARDWICK. A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The House is dividing.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; the House was not dividing.

The SPEAKER. The House is dividing.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But, Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to recognition—

The SPEAKER. The House is dividing.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the Chair can not divide the House—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will be in order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to recognize the gentleman, pending the division.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But, Mr. Speaker, I addressed the Chair before—

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I addressed the Chair before the Chair attempted to put the question, and I insist that the Chair observe the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may insist. Those opposed to agreeing to the conference report will say "no."

The negative vote was taken.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Division!

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Division!

Mr. SABATH. Division!



Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. FINLEY. I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. As many as favor agreeing to the conference report will, as their names are called, answer "aye," as many as are opposed will answer "no," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk began calling the roll.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Sergeant at Arms will tell gentlemen to be seated. The Clerk will call the roll.

Many Members rose.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I insist that the House be in order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk continued to call the roll, many Members standing and addressing the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Sergeant at Arms will take the mace and see that gentlemen are seated. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded with the calling of the roll. The Sergeant at Arms, bearing the mace, appeared at the head of the center aisle.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 113, answered "present" 4, not voting 76, as follows:

## YEAS—190.

Alexander, N. Y.	Esch	Kennedy, Ohio	Palmer, H. W.
Austin	Estopinal	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Parker
Barchfeld	Fairchild	Kinkaid, N. J.	Parsons
Barchfield	Fassett	Knapp	Payne
Barnard	Fish	Knowland	Plumley
Bartholdt	Focht	Kopp	Polindexter
Bartlett, Nev.	Fordney	Kronmiller	Pratt
Bell, Ga.	Foss	Lafean	Pray
Bennet, N. Y.	Foster, Vt.	Langham	Prince
Bingham	Fuller	Law	Pujo
Boutell	Gaines	Lawrence	Rainey
Bradley	Gardner, Mich.	Lenroot	Reeder
Broussard	Gardner, N. J.	Lindbergh	Roberts
Burke, Pa.	Gillett	Livingston	Robinson
Burke, S. Dak.	Good	Longworth	Rodenberg
Burleigh	Goulden	Loud	Scott
Butler	Graff	Loudenslager	Shackelford
Calder	Graham, Pa.	Lowden	Sheffield
Calderhead	Grant	McCreary	Simmons
Campbell	Greene	McKinley, Ill.	Slemp
Cary	Griest	McKinney	Smith, Iowa
Cassidy	Guernsey	McLachlan, Cal.	Snapp
Chapman	Hamer	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sperry
Cocks, N. Y.	Hamilton	McMorran	Stafford
Cole	Hanna	Madden	Steenerson
Cooper, Pa.	Harrison	Mann	Sterling
Cooper, Wis.	Haugen	Martin, S. Dak.	Stevens, Minn.
Covington	Havens	Massey	Sturgiss
Cowles	Hawley	Miller, Kans.	Sulloway
Cox, Ohio	Heald	Miller, Minn.	Talbott
Creager	Henry, Conn.	Millington	Tawney
Crumpacker	Higgins	Moore, Pa.	Thomas, N. C.
Currier	Hill	Moore, Pa.	Tilson
Dalzell	Hinshaw	Morehead	Townsend
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Morgan, Mo.	Volstead
Davis	Howell, N. J.	Morgan, Okla.	Wanger
Dawson	Howell, Utah	Morse	Washburn
Denby	Howland	Moxley	Weeks
Diekema	Hubbard, Iowa	Murdock	Wheeler
Dodds	Hubbard, W. Va.	Murphy	Wilson, Ill.
Douglas	Hull, Iowa	Needham	Wood, N. J.
Draper	Humphrey, Wash.	Nelson	Woods, Iowa
Driscoll, M. E.	Johnson, Ohio	Norris	Woodyard
Durey	Kelher	Olcott	Young, Mich.
Dwight	Kendall	Olmsted	Young, N. Y.
Ellis	Kennedy, Iowa	Palmer, A. M.	
Elvins			
Englebright			

## NAYS—113.

Adair	Dixon, Ind.	Hughes, N. J.	Pou
Adamson	Driscoll, D. A.	Hull, Tenn.	Randell, Tex.
Aiken	Edwards, Ga.	Humphreys, Miss.	Rauch
Anderson	Ellerbe	Jameson	Roddenberry
Ansberry	Ferris	Johnson, Ky.	Rucker, Colo.
Ashbrook	Finley	Johnson, S. C.	Rucker, Mo.
Barnhart	Fitzgerald	Jones	Sabath
Bartlett, Ga.	Flood, Va.	Kitchin	Saunders
Beall, Tex.	Floyd, Ark.	Korbly	Sharp
Booher	Fornes	Lamb	Sheppard
Borland	Foster, Ill.	Latta	Sherley
Burgess	Gallagher	Lee	Sherwood
Burleson	Garner, Tex.	Lively	Sims
Burnett	Garrett	Lloyd	Sisson
Byrns	Gillespie	McDermott	Smith, Tex.
Candler	Glass	McHenry	Sparkman
Cantrill	Godwin	Macon	Stephens, Tex.
Carlin	Gordon	Maguire, Nebr.	Sulzer
Carter	Graham, Ill.	Martin, Colo.	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, Mo.	Gregg	Mays	Thomas, Ky.
Clayton	Hamlin	Mitchell	Tou Velle
Cline	Hardwick	Moon, Tenn.	Turnbull
Collier	Hay	Morrison	Watkins
Conry	Heflin	Moss	Webb
Cox, Ind.	Helm	Nicholls	Wickliffe
Cullop	Henry, Tex.	Oldfield	Wilson, Pa.
Denver	Hitchcock	Padgett	
Dickinson	Hobson	Peters	
Dies	Houston		

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4.

Andrus	Boehne	Langley	Smith, Mich.
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## NOT VOTING—76.

Alexander, Mo.	Fowler	Lever	Richardson
Ames	Gardner, Mass.	Lindsay	Riordan
Anthony	Garner, Pa.	Lundin	Rothermel
Bates	Gill, Md.	McCall	Slayden
Bennett, Ky.	Gill, Mo.	McCredle	Small
Bowers	Goebel	McGuire, Okla.	Smith, Cal.
Brantley	Goldfogle	McKinlay, Cal.	Southwick
Byrd	Hammond	Malby	Spight
Capron	Hardy	Maynard	Stanley
Clark, Fla.	Hayes	Mondell	Taylor, Ala.
Coudrey	Howard	Moore, Tex.	Taylor, Ohio
Craig	Huff	Mudd	Thistlewood
Cravens	Hughes, Ga.	O'Connell	Thomas, Ohio
Crow	Hughes, W. Va.	Patterson	Underwood
Dent	James	Pearre	Vreeland
Dickson, Miss.	Joyce	Pickett	Wallace
Dupre	Kahn	Ransdell, La.	Weisse
Edwards, Ky.	Küstermann	Reid	Wiley
Foelker	Legare	Rhinock	Willett

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I move to reconsider that vote and lay it on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll that was interrupted a second time.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. What is this roll call on?

The SPEAKER. It is on agreeing to the resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, the second call.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I make the point of order that that is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not recognized, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded with the second call of the roll, and completed it.

The SPEAKER. All gentlemen will be seated and in order. After the House is in order the Clerk will recapitulate the vote, and any Member who says that he could not hear his name can vote.

The Clerk recapitulated the vote, as follows:

## YEAS—179.

Alexander, N. Y.	Esch	Kennedy, Ohio	Nye
Anthony	Fairchild	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Olcott
Austin	Fassett	Knapp	Olmsted
Barchfeld	Fish	Knowland	Palmer, H. W.
Barchfield	Focht	Kopp	Parker
Barnard	Fordney	Kronmiller	Parsons
Bartholdt	Foss	Lafean	Payne
Bartlett, Nev.	Foster, Vt.	Langham	Pearre
Bennet, N. Y.	Fuller	Law	Plumley
Bingham	Gardner, Mass.	Lawrence	Polindexter
Borland	Gardner, Mich.	Lenroot	Pratt
Boutell	Gardner, N. J.	Lindbergh	Pray
Bradley	Gillett	Longworth	Prince
Burke, Pa.	Good	Loud	Reeder
Burke, S. Dak.	Graff	Loudenslager	Roberts
Burleigh	Graham, Pa.	Lowden	Rodenberg
Butler	Grant	McCall	Scott
Calder	Greene	McCreary	Sheffield
Calderhead	Griest	McGuire, Okla.	Simmons
Campbell	Guernsey	McKinley, Ill.	Slemp
Cary	Hamer	McKinney	Smith, Iowa
Cassidy	Hamilton	McLachlan, Cal.	Snapp
Chapman	Hanna	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sperry
Cocks, N. Y.	Haugen	McMorran	Stafford
Cole	Hawley	Madden	Steenerson
Cooper, Pa.	Hayes	Madison	Sterling
Cooper, Wis.	Heald	Mann	Stevens, Minn.
Cowles	Henry, Conn.	Martin, S. Dak.	Sturgiss
Creager	Higgins	Massey	Sulloway
Crumpacker	Hill	Miller, Kans.	Swasey
Currier	Hinshaw	Miller, Minn.	Tawney
Dalzell	Hobson	Millington	Thistlewood
Davidson	Hollingsworth	Mondell	Tilson
Davis	Howell, N. J.	Moore, Pa.	Townsend
Dawson	Howell, Utah	Moorehead	Volstead
Denby	Howland	Morgan, Mo.	Wanger
Diekema	Hubbard, Iowa	Morgan, Okla.	Washburn
Dodds	Hughes, W. Va.	Morse	Weeks
Douglas	Hull, Iowa	Moxley	Wheeler
Draper	Humphrey, Wash.	Murdock	Wood, N. J.
Driscoll, M. E.	Johnson, Ohio	Murphy	Woods, Iowa
Dwight	Joyce	Needham	Woodyard
Ellis	Kelher	Nelson	Young, Mich.
Elvins	Kendall	Norris	Young, N. Y.
Englebright	Kennedy, Iowa		

## NAYS—128.

Adair	Collier	Floyd, Ark.	Hay
Adamson	Conry	Fornes	Heflin
Alexander, Mo.	Covington	Foster, Ill.	Helm
Ansberry	Cox, Ind.	Gaines	Henry, Tex.
Barnhart	Cullop	Gallagher	Hitchcock
Bartlett, Ga.	Dickinson	Garner, Tex.	Houston
Beall, Tex.	Dickson, Miss.	Garrett	Hubbard, W. Va.
Booher	Dies	Gillespie	Hughes, N. J.
Broussard	Dixon, Ind.	Glass	Hull, Tenn.
Burnett	Driscoll, D. A.	Godwin	Humphreys, Miss.
Byrns	Dupre	Gordon	Jamieson
Candler	Edwards, Ga.	Graham, Ill.	Johnson, S. C.
Cantrill	Ellerbe	Gregg	Jones
Carlin	Estopinal	Hamill	Kelher
Carter	Ferris	Hamlin	Kinkaid, N. J.
Clark, Mo.	Finley	Hammond	Kitchin
Cline	Fitzgerald	Hardwick	Korbly
	Flood, Va.	Harrison	Lamb

Latta	Moss	Robinson	Sparkman
Lee	Nicholls	Roddenberry	Spight
Lever	O'Connell	Rothermel	Stephens, Tex.
Lively	Oldfield	Rucker, Mo.	Sulzer
Livingston	Padgett	Sabath	Talbot
Lloyd	Page	Shackelford	Taylor, Colo.
McDermott	Palmer, A. M.	Sharp	Thomas, Ky.
McHenry	Peters	Sheppard	Thomas, N. C.
Macon	Pou	Sherley	Tou Velle
Maguire, Nebr.	Pujo	Sherwood	Turnbull
Martin, Colo.	Rainey	Sims	Watkins
Mays	Randell, Tex.	Sisson	Webb
Mitchell	Ransdell, La.	Slayden	Wickliffe
Morrison	Rauch	Smith, Tex.	Wilson, Pa.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Andrus	Roehne	Goulden	Smith, Mich.
Ashbrook	Cox, Ohio		

NOT VOTING—70.

Aiken	Denver	Küstermann	Rucker, Colo.
Ames	Durey	Langley	Saunders
Anderson	Edwards, Ky.	Legare	Small
Bates	Foelker	Lindsay	Smith, Cal.
Bell, Ga.	Fowler	Lundin	Southwick
Bennett, Ky.	Garner, Pa.	McCredie	Stanley
Bowers	Gill, Md.	McKinlay, Cal.	Taylor, Ala.
Brantley	Randell, Mo.	Malby	Taylor, Ohio
Burgess	Goebel	Maynard	Thomas, Ohio
Byrd	Goldfogle	Moon, Tenn.	Underwood
Capron	Hardy	Moore, Tex.	Vreeland
Clark, Fla.	Havens	Mudd	Wallace
Clayton	Howard	Patterson	Weisse
Coudrey	Huff	Pickett	Wiley
Craig	Hughes, Ga.	Reid	Willett
Cravens	James	Rhinock	Wilson, Ill.
Crow	Johnson, Ky.	Richardson	
Dent	Kahn	Riordan	

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that motion is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And to lay that motion on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to commit the Senate amendments to the Committee on Ways and Means, and on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that is not in order.

Mr. MANN. I make the point of order that the motion is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to commit the Senate amendments to the Committee on Ways and Means, to which the gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is out of order. That motion does not lie under the circumstances. I also make the point of order that it is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear from the gentleman from Pennsylvania on his point of order that the motion is not in order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, this is a motion to concur in Senate amendments under the provisions of a rule which provides just how it shall be done, and no motion contradictory to that or that diverts the mode of procedure provided by that rule is in order at this time, and, apart from the rule, I doubt whether the motion to commit a bill where a motion is pending to concur in the amendments of the other House is in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York on his point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, as nearly as I could understand, the gentleman from Pennsylvania bases his point of order upon the fact that the rule itself would obviate the motion to recommit, but the Speaker will recall that I raised the question when the rule was presented, that it was not in order under Rule XI, prohibiting the Committee on Rules from reporting any resolution which would work to strike out the motion to recommit, and the Speaker held that there was nothing in the rules that did that, and the motion was in order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the rules do not provide for any motion to recommit.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, there is precedent, decided some 12 or 15 years ago, that a motion to recommit Senate amendments is in order after the previous question has been ordered; and the Chair decided about a year ago on that question, and followed that decision and sustained a motion to commit Senate amendments upon a motion made by myself to commit the Senate amendments amending the so-called publicity provision of the corporation-tax bill, in order to have it recommitment and reported with instructions to repeal the so-called Payne tariff act. It seems to me the case is on all fours, and not desiring to delay matters by unduly discussing the question, which is well settled, I desire to say nothing further.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires to be heard further.

Mr. DALZELL. I have already stated the two propositions on which I rely.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled out, and in the opinion of the Chair properly so, all dilatory motions, as was his duty under the rules of the House. There are certain motions, there are certain demands, that can not be held as dilatory. One is a demand for the yeas and nays. The rules of the House govern the House, and the Chair finds a precedent in this case exactly in point, which the Chair believes to be sound in principle. The Chair reads from page 287, volume 5, of Hinds' Precedents:

The previous question having been ordered on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to a House bill, a motion to commit is in order. On November 1, 1893, the House was considering the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 1) to repeal a part of the act of July 14, 1890, relating to the purchase of silver bullion.

Mr. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, of Georgia, submitted the question of order whether, after the previous question should have been ordered on the motion to concur in a Senate amendment, it would be in order to commit the bill and amendment to a committee with instructions.

The Speaker expressed the opinion that the motion to commit would in such case be in order.

That is the ruling by Mr. Speaker Crisp, and the Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the motion to commit the Senate amendments to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. On that motion the gentleman—

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not know but somebody might wish to amend my motion. I am entitled to protect my motion, Mr. Speaker, if it is in order. I am entitled to protect it with a proper motion.

The SPEAKER. It seems to the Chair that the motion, as there is no attempt to amend the bill, may be well held—

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to protect my motion against the demand of the gentleman for recognition to amend.

The SPEAKER. A motion to recommit is amendable.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman from New York demands the previous question, which would cut off amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. May be I would agree to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must demand, no point being made—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. No point being made that the motion is dilatory—

Mr. PAYNE. But, Mr. Speaker, the point was made by the gentleman from Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rose to make the point, but the gentleman from Minnesota made it, and it seems to me—

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that the gentleman from Minnesota made the point that the motion was dilatory.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I did, and quite emphatically.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And the gentleman from Virginia—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put the motion on the motion to recommit to the Committee on Ways and Means—

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the motion of the gentleman—

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that motion is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains that point of order.

Mr. HAY. The gentleman does not know what it is.

The question was taken and the Chair announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. PAYNE and Mr. TAWNEY), there were—yeas 140, noes 175.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Tellers, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Tellers are demanded.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BORLAND. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BORLAND. Is this roll call on the motion to commit?

The SPEAKER. That is right.

During the roll call:

Mr. PAYNE rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] is recognized.



Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that this bill can not pass before 12 o'clock. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And I understand that the sundry civil bill has not yet been engrossed, and the Post Office appropriation bill has not yet been signed, and in order to do that this bill will have to get out of the way.

As I have been very earnestly for this bill, as has been a large majority of the House, I regret to break in at this time, but I ask unanimous consent, and I ask the friends of this bill to join with me, to vacate the order now pending and to allow the resolution to be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries:

#### VETO MESSAGE—WILLIAM PORTER WHITE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, by unanimous consent, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered printed (H. Doc. No. 1419):

#### To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith House bill No. 30969, entitled "An act for the relief of William Porter White," without approval, for the following reasons:

Capt. William P. White, United States Navy, retired, then a commander on the active list, and standing at the head of his grade, was, in May, 1910, in accordance with his own written request, examined for promotion to the grade of captain, and was found physically, mentally, and morally, but not professionally, qualified for promotion. The finding of the examining board of four officers in this case was unanimous, the members having been previously sworn, and Commander White having been allowed to submit any matter that he might desire in his own behalf.

Under the facts, as above stated, and in conformity with the provisions of sections 1505 and 1447, Revised Statutes, as this officer was not recommended for promotion by reason of his professional failure, i. e., not having been recommended by one of the statutory boards—the examining board for promotion—the provisions of section 1447, Revised Statutes, became applicable, and had the records of proceedings in this case been approved, he would have been placed upon the retired list as a commander on one-half pay.

At the time when the record of this case was under consideration there was no vacancy in the grade of captain to fill which Commander White could have been promoted had he passed successfully; therefore no immediate action was necessary and none was taken in the premises. This gave him the opportunity to retire voluntarily under the provisions of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1006), with the rank of captain and three-fourths the pay of that grade. Under these circumstances Commander White made application for voluntary retirement, and, his application being approved by me, as required by law, he was transferred to the retired list accordingly, with the rank of captain and three-fourths the pay of that grade, from June 30, 1910.

With regard to the examination of this officer, upon which he failed professionally, it may be remarked that it was conducted by a board composed of high ranking officers, who were under oath honestly and impartially to report upon the case, which was regularly conducted in all respects. Capt. White, since his retirement, has requested the disapproval of the finding of the board, and also that he be given another examination. These requests have been denied.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 1911.

#### LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I ask the usual courtesy granting to the Appropriations Committee leave to print the usual statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And, Mr. Speaker, I make the same request for the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] also.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Also, by unanimous consent, leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted to—

Mr. JAMIESON, Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts, Mr. SABATH, Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER, Mr. CALDER, Mr. SMALL, Mr. McHENRY (for a period of 10 days), Mr. MARTIN of Colorado (on postal appropriation bill), and Mr. CALDERHEAD (for a period of 10 days).

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Coggeshall, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to bill H. R. 31539, the Post Office appropriation bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 32980. An act to remove the charge of desertion against David R. Lane; and

H. R. 24256. An act to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers retired or advanced on the retired list with increased rank.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 15616. An act for the relief of Louis Durst.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 13384. An act placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. MORRISON, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Ovid B. Orr, Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

#### A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] offers the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TAWNEY, and Mr. BURLESON were appointed as members of the committee.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the conference report on the bill H. R. 32909, the sundry civil appropriation bill.

#### REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the year ended June 30, 1911.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 3, 1911.

#### REVISION AND CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask to take from the Speaker's table Senate joint resolution 142 and pass the same, a similar resolution being on the House calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the following resolution, read the same a third time and pass it. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate joint resolution 142—To create a joint committee to continue the revision and codification of the laws of the United States.

*Resolved, etc.*, That a special joint committee be appointed consisting of five Senators, to be appointed by the Vice President from Members of the Sixty-second Congress, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker from the Members of the Sixty-second Congress, to examine, consider, and submit to Congress recommendations upon the revision and codification of laws reported by the Statutory Revision Commission, heretofore authorized to revise and codify the laws of the United States, including all laws of a general nature, permanent in character, passed since the submission to Congress, on December 15, 1906, of the final report of said commission; and that the said joint committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress and to employ necessary assistants, to order such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business, and to incur such expenses as may be deemed necessary, all such expense to be paid in equal proportions from the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I want to call attention to the fact that this commission, while very valuable, should not have its expenses charged to the contingent fund of the House, and it occurs to me to make this suggestion to the Speaker and to gentlemen in

view of the fact that this commission has already, out of that fund, the contingent fund of the House, expended thirty-three thousand three hundred and some odd dollars for the performance of services. Those services are perfectly legitimate, and concerning them I have no criticism to make. But, Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to this unsystematic way of passing resolutions and charging up expenses for commissions, when the Committee on Appropriations and the House, when it authorizes work of this character, ought to have provided for the payment of those expenses, not out of the contingent fund, but out of a specific appropriation provided for that especial purpose. The House ought to have the nerve to take the responsibility requiring that those expenses shall be defrayed out of money appropriated for that specific purpose. When the contingent fund of the House has been exhausted, as it has been in this Congress, not through its expenditure for the purposes for which the statute says it shall be used, but to cover the expenses of commissions and the like, and when we are compelled from time to time to supply deficiencies in that fund amounting to thousands and thousands of dollars, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the House to the fact that that is not a legitimate and proper use of that fund, according to my judgment and interpretation of the law, the purpose for which it was intended being entirely different.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman understand, if this resolution goes through with a majority of the commission on the part of the House chosen from his side of the House, as it undoubtedly will be, that it will be for that reason not unduly extravagant? [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. One moment. Answering that question, I do not care where the majority of the commission comes from.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia what the expenses were to get up this codification which we have just adopted?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Sixty-six thousand dollars.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. What does the gentleman calculate the expenses in the future will be for that purpose?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. At least \$20,000 a year, I may say to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. PARSONS. It is the same as it was in the last two Congresses.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution similar to the one on the House Calendar and similar to that which was passed in the last Congress for this purpose.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

#### MEMBERS OF THE ALASKAN COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following Members to serve on the part of the House as members of the Alaskan Commission:

Mr. FITZGERALD of New York, Mr. SHERLEY of Kentucky, Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan, and Mr. GOOD of Iowa.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Parkinson, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses having completed the business of the present session are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them, and that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice President had appointed as said committee Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. YOUNG.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate cost of transporting and handling second-class mail.

#### SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

Mr. MOON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table Senate joint resolution 147 and pass it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moon] asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the following resolution and suspend the rules and pass it. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 147) providing for a commission to investigate cost of transporting and handling second-class mail.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the President shall appoint three competent and impartial persons, one of whom shall be a judge of the Supreme Court

of the United States, and the other two of whom shall hold no office, and none of whom shall be connected with the Post Office Department or have any interest in any business, directly or indirectly, affected by the publishing of magazines or newspapers using the mails of the United States, to examine the reports of the Post Office Department and any of its officers, agents, or employees, and the existing evidence taken in respect to the cost to the Government of the transportation and handling of all classes of second-class mail matter which may be submitted to them; such evidence as may be presented to them by persons having an interest in the rate to be fixed for second-class mail matter; to make a finding of what the cost of transporting and handling different classes of such second-class mail matter is to the Government; and what, in their judgment, should be the rate for the different classes of second-class postal matter, in order to meet and reimburse the Government for the expenses to which it is put in the transportation and handling of such matter, and on or before December 1 to make a report of their proceedings and findings to the President, for transmission to Congress: *Provided*, That the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of such commission, including compensation to the members thereof, for the necessary secretaries, stenographers, and other incidental expenses. Such compensation may be awarded to the Federal official member of the commission, anything in the existing law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

#### PRINTING COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER announced as members of the Printing Commission Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa, Mr. FOCHT, and Mr. FINLEY.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CLARK of Missouri, and Mr. BURLESON, the committee appointed to notify the President, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn and ask him if he had any further communication to make, report that they have performed that duty, and the President says that he has no further communication.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 32957. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10605. An act for the relief of Aaron Wakefield;

H. R. 31539. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32909. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes;

H. R. 30160. An act for the relief of John Lee, alias James Riley;

H. R. 32212. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13384. An act placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer United States Navy, on the retired list, with an advanced rank.

H. R. 30280. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain desert lands for lands within national forests in Oregon;

H. R. 25503. An act to provide punishment for the falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States;

H. R. 20136. An act for the relief of Elmer P. Kerr;

H. R. 32078. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32822. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 31724. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32128. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32213. An act to authorize the city of Portsmouth, N. H., to construct a bridge across the Piscataqua River;

H. R. 30969. An act for the relief of William Porter White;

H. R. 7549. An act providing for the erection of a joint monument to the memory of Gen. James Screven and Gen. Daniel Stewart, two distinguished officers of the American Army;



H. R. 24145. An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32674. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 17493. An act for the relief of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.;

H. R. 22747. An act for the relief of Edward Swainor;

H. R. 24886. An act to amend sections 3548 and 3549 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the standards for coinage;

H. R. 6043. An act for the relief of registers of the United States land offices;

H. R. 32531. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co. and the Eastern Coal & Mining Co. to exchange certain lands embraced within their existing coal leases within the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation for other lands within said nation;

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 3982. An act for the relief of David F. Wallace;

H. R. 11421. An act for the relief of R. J. Warren;

H. R. 25925. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise for the construction of pneumatic tubes in the city of Cincinnati, State of Ohio;

H. R. 24885. An act to amend section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the weighing of silver coins;

H. R. 25192. An act to amend section 11, act of May 28, 1896;

H. R. 32264. An act for the relief of Frances Coburn, Charles Coburn, and the heirs of Mary Morrisette, deceased;

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.;

H. R. 15566. An act for the relief of H. M. Dickson, William T. Mason, the Dickson-Mason Lumber Co., and D. L. Boyd;

H. R. 32842. An act to authorize the Controller Railway & Navigation Co. to construct two bridges across the Bering River, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12814. An act for the relief of John J. Adams;

H. R. 32047. An act for the relief of Eli Helton;

H. R. 31728. An act to authorize the Manhattan City & Interurban Railway Co. to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Riley Military Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 27298. An act relating to homestead entries in the former Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon;

H. R. 30281. An act to provide for the entry under bond of exhibits of arts, sciences, and industries;

H. R. 32435. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32865. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32675. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 8185. An act for the relief of Valentine Fraker;

H. R. 21225. An act for the relief of certain persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Belle Fourche irrigation project;

H. R. 19685. An act to compensate William P. Williams for losses sustained by him while assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.;

H. R. 22270. An act for the relief of Amos M. Barbin;

H. R. 26121. An act for the relief of Edward F. Kearns;

H. R. 19010. An act authorizing proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen pay accounts of certain officers of the Navy;

H. R. 9137. An act to authorize the expenditure of the sum of \$25,000 as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Germantown, Pa., in commemoration of the founding of the first German settlement in America;

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the special report on the Diseases of the Horse; and

H. J. Res. 287. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the special report on the Diseases of Cattle.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 9529. An act for the relief of Alexander Wilkie;

S. 10172. An act for the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the United States Navy;

S. 6104. An act providing for the promotion of Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, and tendering to him the thanks of Congress;

S. 10878. An act to authorize the Canyon Snake River Wagon Bridge Commission to construct a bridge across the Snake River at or near the town of Payette, Idaho;

S. 10823. An act to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk & Southern Railway Co.;

S. 10863. An act to give the consent of Congress to the building of a bridge by the city of Northport, Wash., over the Columbia River at Northport;

S. 10591. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Trinidad, Colo.;

S. 2045. An act for the relief of John B. Lord, owner of lot 86, square 723, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia;

S. 10756. An act granting public lands to the town of Omak, State of Washington, for public-park purposes; and

S. 10638. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to sell certain lands owned by the United States and situated on Dauphin Island, in Mobile County, Ala.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. R. 25192. An act to amend section 11, act of May 28, 1896;

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.;

H. R. 32264. An act for the relief of Frances Coburn, Charles Coburn, and the heirs of Mary Morrisette, deceased;

H. R. 15566. An act for the relief of H. M. Dickson, William T. Mason, the Dickson-Mason Lumber Co., and D. L. Boyd;

H. R. 24885. An act to amend section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the weighing of silver coins;

H. R. 25925. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise for the construction of pneumatic tubes in the city of Cincinnati, State of Ohio;

H. R. 11421. An act for the relief of R. J. Warren;

H. R. 10605. An act for the relief of Aaron Wakefield;

H. R. 31724. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32822. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32078. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32675. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. J. Res. 287. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle;

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse;

H. R. 3982. An act for the relief of David F. Wallace;

H. R. 17493. An act for the relief of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.;

H. R. 22747. An act for the relief of Edward Swainor;

H. R. 24886. An act to amend sections 3548 and 3549 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the standards for coinage;

H. R. 6043. An act for the relief of registers and former registers of the United States land offices;

H. R. 32531. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Co. and the Eastern Coal & Mining Co. to exchange certain lands embraced within their existing coal leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation for other lands within said nation;

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 24145. An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7549. An act providing for the erection of a joint monument to the memory of Gen. James Screven and Gen. Daniel Stewart, two distinguished officers of the American Army;

H. R. 32435. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32078. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32674. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 31724. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32675. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32822. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 25081. An act for the relief of Helen S. Hogan;

H. R. 9624. An act for the relief of Hansell Hatfield, of McMinn County, Tenn.;

H. R. 32907. An act to incorporate the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association;

H. R. 30969. An act for the relief of William Porter White;

H. R. 32213. An act to authorize the city of Portsmouth, N. H., to construct a bridge across the Piscataqua River;

H. R. 32128. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 26121. An act for the relief of Edward F. Kearns;

H. R. 19010. An act authorizing proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen pay accounts of certain officers of the Navy;

H. R. 9137. An act to authorize the expenditure of the sum of \$25,000 as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Germantown, Pa., in commemoration of the founding of the first permanent German settlement in America;

H. R. 8185. An act for the relief of Valentine Fraker;

H. R. 21225. An act for the relief of certain persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Belle Fourche irrigation project;

H. R. 19685. An act to compensate William P. Williams for losses sustained by him while assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.;

H. R. 22270. An act for the relief of Amos M. Barbin;

H. R. 32842. An act to authorize Controllers Railway & Navigation Co. to construct two bridges across the Bering River, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32047. An act for the relief of Eli Helpon;

H. R. 12814. An act for the relief of John J. Adams;

H. R. 30281. An act for the entry under bond of exhibits of art, science, and industry;

H. R. 27298. An act relating to homestead entries in the former Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon;

H. R. 31728. An act to authorize the Manhattan City & Interurban Railway Co. to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Riley Military Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 25192. An act to amend section 11 of act of May 28, 1896;

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.;

H. R. 13384. An act placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank;

H. R. 30280. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain desert lands for lands within national forests in Oregon;

H. R. 25503. An act to provide punishment for the falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States;

H. R. 20136. An act for the relief of Elmer P. Kerr;

H. R. 19685. An act to compensate William P. Williams for losses sustained by him while assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.;

H. R. 30160. An act for the relief of John Lee, alias James Riley;

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 24256. An act to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers retired or advanced on the retired list with increased pay;

H. R. 32980. An act to remove the charge of desertion against David R. Lane;

H. R. 31539. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32957. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32909. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32212. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 32865. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, Executive secretary, announced that the President had, on March 3, 1911, approved and signed bills and joint resolution of the following titles:

H. R. 17433. An act amending section 1709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 18014. An act to amend section 996 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act of February 19, 1897;

H. R. 18512. An act for the relief of S. H. Robinson, of Allegheny County, Pa.;

H. R. 25370. An act to waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy for one year in the case of paymaster's clerk, Arthur Henry Mayo;

H. R. 29157. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 29708. An act to constitute Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, a subport of entry;

H. R. 31237. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912;

H. R. 31239. An act to authorize Park C. Abell, George B. Lloyd, and Andrew B. Sullivan, of Indianhead, Charles County, Md., to construct a bridge across the Mattawoman Creek, near the village of Indianhead, Md.;

H. R. 32436. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32866. An act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912;

H. R. 26290. An act providing for the validation of certain homestead entries;

H. R. 28406. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912;

H. R. 29360. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 31596. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912; and

H. J. Res. 291. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Melchor Batista, of Cuba.

Joint resolutions and House bills approved at the Capitol March 4, 1911:

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate cost of transporting and handling second-class mail;

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse;

H. J. Res. 287. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the Special Report of the Diseases of Cattle;

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution for the appointment of members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers;

H. R. 3982. An act for the relief of David F. Wallace;

H. R. 6043. An act for the relief of registers and former registers of the United States land offices;

H. R. 7549. An act providing for the erection of a joint monument to the memory of Gen. James Screven and Gen. Daniel Stewart, two distinguished officers of the American Army;

H. R. 8185. An act for the relief of Valentine Fraker;

H. R. 9137. An act to authorize the expenditure of the sum of \$25,000 as a part contribution toward the erection of a monu-



ment at Germantown, Pa., in commemoration of the founding of the first permanent German settlement in America;

H. R. 9624. An act for the relief of Hansell Hatfield, of McMinn County, Tenn.;

H. R. 10605. An act for the relief of Aaron Wakefield;

H. R. 11421. An act for the relief of R. J. Warren;

H. R. 12814. An act for the relief of John J. Adams;

H. R. 13384. An act placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank;

H. R. 15566. An act for the relief of H. M. Dickson, William T. Mason, the Dickson-Mason Lumber Co., and D. L. Boyd;

H. R. 17493. An act for the relief of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.;

H. R. 19010. An act authorizing proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen pay accounts of certain officers of the Navy;

H. R. 19685. An act to compensate William P. Williams for losses sustained by him while assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.;

H. R. 20136. An act for the relief of Elmer P. Kerr;

H. R. 22270. An act for the relief of Amos M. Barbin;

H. R. 21225. An act for the relief of certain persons having supplied labor and materials for the prosecution of the work of making the main canal of the Belle Fourche irrigation project;

H. R. 22747. An act for the relief of Edward Swainor;

H. R. 24145. An act for the establishment of marine schools, and for other purposes;

H. R. 24256. An act to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers retired or advanced on the retired list with increased rank;

H. R. 24885. An act to amend section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the weighing of silver coins;

H. R. 24886. An act to amend sections 3548 and 3549 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the standards for coinage;

H. R. 25081. An act for the relief of Helen S. Hogan;

H. R. 25192. An act to amend section 11, act of May 28, 1896;

H. R. 25503. An act to provide punishment for the falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States;

H. R. 25925. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to advertise for the construction of pneumatic tubes in the city of Cincinnati, State of Ohio;

H. R. 26121. An act for the relief of Edward F. Kearns;

H. R. 27298. An act relating to homestead entries in the former Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon;

H. R. 30160. An act for the relief of John Lee, alias James Riley;

H. R. 30280. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain desert lands for lands within national forests in Oregon;

H. R. 30281. An act to provide for the entry under bond of exhibits of arts, sciences, and industries;

H. R. 31652. An act to authorize the Central Vermont Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the arm of Lake Champlain between the towns of Alburg and Swanton, Vt.;

H. R. 31724. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 31728. An act to authorize the Manhattan City & Interurban Railway Co. to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Riley Military Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32047. An act for the relief of Eli Helton;

H. R. 32078. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32128. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32170. An act for the protection of game in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 32212. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 31539. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32213. An act to authorize the city of Portsmouth, N. H., to construct a bridge across the Piscataqua River;

H. R. 32251. An act authorizing the sale of portions of the allotments of Nek-que-e-kin, or Wapato John, and Que-til-quasoon, or Peter, Moses agreement allottees;

H. R. 32264. An act for the relief of Frances Coburn, Charles Coburn, and the heirs of Mary Morrisette, deceased;

H. R. 32435. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32674. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32675. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32721. An act to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a dam authorized by the act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906;

H. R. 32822. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 32842. An act to authorize the Controller Railway & Navigation Co. to construct two bridges across the Bering River, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32865. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32883. An act to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Morris and Cummings Channel, at a point near Aransas Pass, Tex., by the Aransas Harbor Terminal Co.;

H. R. 32907. An act to incorporate the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association;

H. R. 32909. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32957. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1911 and for prior years, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 32980. An act to remove the charge of desertion against David R. Lane.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 10864. An act granting an increase of pension to Minnie A. Curtis; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2328. An act for the relief of Alfred L. Dutton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 7632. An act to acquire a site for a public building at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 6479. An act for the relief of Matthew Logan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 9707. An act to authorize the extension of Lamont Street NW., in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 10342. An act providing for the appointment of an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 10744. An act to provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a public building thereon at Sundance, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 26367. An act to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of duty, with Senate amendments; to the Committee on Claims.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, House bills and resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

H. R. 32010. A bill to create a tariff board; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 15616. A bill for the relief of Louis Durst; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 32348. A bill supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Nation of Indians in Oklahoma," approved June 28, 1906, and for other purposes, with an amendment; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution to create a joint committee to continue the consideration of the revision and codification of the laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

## LEAVE TO PRINT REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. McHENRY for 10 days to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Coggeshall, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. FLINT and Mr. TALLAFERRO members of the National Monetary Commission, vice Hon. William B. Allison and Hon. John W. Daniel, deceased, as provided for in the act of May 30, 1908, entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws."

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. NELSON, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. NIXON, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mr. BANKHEAD members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate to make Alaskan investigation, as provided for in the act of March 4, 1911, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes."

## INJURIES TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Claims from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 26367) to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of duty, and concur in the Senate amendments thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Claims from further consideration of House bill 26367 and concur in the Senate amendments. Is the bill at the desk?

Mr. PRINCE. It should be here.

The SPEAKER. No; it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRINCE. I ask to have the Committee on Claims discharged.

The SPEAKER. Well, but the bill must be here.

Mr. LAW. The bill was on the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not find it.

## THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. UNDERWOOD took the chair as Speaker pro tempore, amid general applause.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the House are due to the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, its honored and distinguished Speaker, for the intelligent, constant, courteous manner in which he has presided over its important deliberations, and we wish him continued health and happiness.

[Prolonged applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Sixty-first Congress is about to pass into history. The man who writes the annals of our time will declare that it was one of the most important of all the Congresses which we have had, and undoubtedly one of the stormiest. With the exception of a few Congresses in days now long since happily passed, more bitter words have never been uttered or more riotous scenes enacted in any Congress of the United States than in this one. It began with a storm, and it came precious near ending in a storm just now. But peace rests upon us now; and "All's well that ends well."

Mr. Speaker, I offer this resolution because the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON becomes this day a historic personage. It does not make a particle of difference whether we like him or dislike him, whether we indorse what he has done in whole or in part, or not at all, he is a man with whom the historian will deal in days to come, and he will occupy a large space. As a matter of fact, most of us are personally fond of him. Human nature is a very curious and unreliable institution. Under stress of circumstances and aggravation good men say what in good humor they never would dream of saying.

Courteous men when angry will act discourteously. Men who are ordinarily just will be unjust when in temper. And while we do not indorse everything that Speaker CANNON has done or everything that Speaker CANNON has said, and while, perhaps, he and all the rest of us would need to ask that some of our verbal sins, at least, be forgiven, I offer this resolution without detracting anything from the principles which we have advocated in this Congress or any other, without apologizing to any mortal man for any act of the minority in this House during this Congress, and according to others the same honesty and patriotism which we claim for ourselves, I believe this resolution is reasonably just and ought to pass. [Applause.]

There is this much to be said for this House: While we fight vigorously and bitterly, and sometimes in an unseemly manner, at the same time it is the most generous body on the face of the earth. That is the truth about it. [Applause.] Few of us bear malice. We wage our battles in dead earnest,

but when we are through fighting we are, as a rule, without rancor.

I have never permitted that big aisle which separates the Republicans from the Democrats to be the line of demarkation in this House between my personal friends and personal foes, if any foes I have. I am certain when the heat of the occasion is past, when we come to reflect on it, that we all wish for the retiring Speaker peace, plenty, prosperity, happiness, and length of days. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House has heard the motion, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore appointed Mr. CLARK of Missouri and Mr. MANN of Illinois to notify the Speaker of the resolution that had been passed and escort him to the chair. [Applause.]

The committee appeared at the main door of the Hall and escorted the Speaker to the chair.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I present to you our old and familiar friend, the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as "Uncle Joe." [Applause.] He is the second man in the history of the Government to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives as long as eight years. In consecutive service he leads all the Speakers. In length of service he is exceeded by Henry Clay alone. He is the only man in the history of the Republic that ever served in the House of Representatives 36 years, and we say to him hail and farewell, as far as the Speakership is concerned. [Laughter and applause.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, there are two important times in the life of an individual, one when he was born and the other—of importance to him—when he dies. Eight years ago, after nearly 30 years' service in the House, I was honored with an election to the Speakership of the House. Four times I have received the vote of a majority of the House and became the Speaker of the House, and I need not say it was a source of gratification to me to be so chosen. It is a great honor to be a Member of the House of Representatives, and it is a distinction peculiarly to be prized to be selected by that membership to preside over it as Speaker. I recollect very well, when I was first chosen, of marching down that aisle and being introduced by the Hon. John Sharp Williams, late a Member of this House, now a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi. I said, in substance, after thanking the House for its confidence, that the Speaker was and should be the servant of the House of Representatives, and from that time to the present I have never forgotten that my duty to the House of Representatives was to obey its will, enforce its rules, and preside with courtesy and impartiality.

All legislative bodies, with many men of many minds, are controlled by a majority. The Nation itself was, in its organization and is in its continuance, a Republic controlled by a majority, and woe be to that man or to that minority that refuses to abide by and conform to the will of the majority, because until a new majority is made the existing majority voices the will of the people—subject, yes, to criticism, but such criticism leaves with me no heartburnings; and in life, whether it be in church or state or in legislative bodies, the seeming troubles of those clothed with power and responsibility come not from the majority but from the minority. It always has been so and always will be so. I have served two-fifths of my long service in the minority, and realized then, as I realize now, that the function of the minority is to place the majority on its good behavior, every ready to assert the rights of the minority, ever ready to demand that treatment that the minority should have.

I have always been proud to be a Member of this body. I have served in it for almost a generation, and to me it is the greatest body clothed with power on earth and, with its coordinate branch, the Senate, supreme in matters of legislation, save alone as limited by the Constitution, the fixed law, and by the veto of the Executive. It is a matter of some gratification to me that in this length of service as Member and Speaker of this House of Representatives the House has not lost its pride in the exercise of its functions.

The Constitution controls the power of this body, and whether, with the checks and balances of that Constitution, the privileges of the House are encroached upon by the coordinate branch of Congress, the Senate, or by the Executive, or by any force whatever, it is the duty of the House to maintain its prerogatives and perform its functions under the Constitution. And I have abiding faith that whatever political body is in power, the privileges of the House will be maintained as defined in the Constitution against all comers. In their maintenance rests the freedom, the security, and the liberty of 90,000,000 of people. [Applause.]



In the first 50 years of the Government there were introduced into the House of Representatives 8,777 bills and resolutions. During the lifetime of the Sixty-first Congress, over 34,000 bills and joint resolutions had been introduced for the consideration of the House. Therefore, it is necessary that some method under the rules shall be maintained by which the House can select from the great avalanche of bills that are introduced the best that ought to be considered, and no two men agree at all times as to all the business that shall be considered; so the regulations of the House must be sufficient to enable nearly 400 Representatives to select the business that should or shall be considered.

I leave this place, but not with regret. I have performed the duties of this office according to my best judgment under the rules of the House. I do not leave the House with malice in my heart toward any colleague [applause], toward any Member with whom I have served. My friend the Speaker to be, the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CLARK [applause], believes that my departure is a final departure as Speaker of the House. I agree with him. At the age of almost 75, in the course of nature I could not hope to occupy this great place again, and would not if I could; but I am so fond of my friend from Missouri, the Speaker to be, that I mean to serve under his gentle rule as a Member of the House and to look on. [Laughter and applause.] And now nothing remains for me but to wish each and every one of you health, strength, courage, and having said the last word as Speaker, having signed the last bill, sustained or overruled the last point of order, rapped vigorously for the last time with the gavel, the hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, I declare the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress adjourned without day.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of documents received and distributed by the Treasury Department during the calendar year 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1422); to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.
2. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a response to the inquiry of the House as to alleged restraint of the coffee trade (H. Doc. No. 1421); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.
3. A certificate from the governor, chief justice, and secretary of Arizona, transmitting a copy of the constitution of Arizona and the ascertainment of the vote adopting the same (H. Doc. No. 1423); to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.
4. Application of the Legislature of the State of Maine for the calling of a constitutional convention to provide for an amendment establishing election of United States Senators by the people; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.
5. A letter from the president of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the operations of the excise board for the license year ended October 31, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1420); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.
6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to action taken in the case of the Hydro Electric Co. of California (H. Doc. No. 1424); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BATES, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2292), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2293), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2294), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8645) to confirm the name of Commodore Barney Circle for the

circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue SE., in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2295), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 9125) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding title of the United States to lots 3 and 4, square 103, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2296), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 32998) to authorize the board of supervisors of the town of Kratka, Pennington County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red Lake River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 32999) for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 33000) to authorize the leasing of lands in the United States for the development of hydroelectric power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CAMERON: A bill (H. R. 33001) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers on the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 33011) providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce, for the licensing of the operators thereof, for cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in such purposes, and for distributing the revenues arising hereunder between the States and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE. Resolution (H. Res. 1008) relating to the bill (H. R. 32010) to create a tariff board; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 65) for investigation of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A memorial of the Legislature of South Dakota relative to requesting our Senators in Congress to support bill H. R. 29346 pending in the Senate of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A memorial of the Legislature of Utah, asking that a Government naval and military hospital be established in Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 33002) granting a pension to Daniel Burke; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 33003) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 33004) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Edgar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMOND: A bill (H. R. 33005) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 33006) for the relief of Samuel Spaulding; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 33007) granting an increase of pension to Lou Pitney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 33008) for the relief of James Noonan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: A bill (H. R. 33009) granting an increase of pension to M. V. Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 33010) granting a pension to Sarah R. Gibson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 33012) granting an increase of pension to Peter Simon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33013) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33014) granting an increase of pension to Wash. Deffenbaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33015) granting a pension to Clara E. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRANTLEY: Petitions of board of commissioners of Glynn County, Ga.; board of trade, Pilots' Association, and shippers, of Brunswick, Ga., for House bill 29713; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of New York: Petition of citizens of New York, for the construction of the battleship *New York* in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Nathaniel H. B. Robinson and Margaret Bleything; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of the Congregational ministers of Providence and vicinity, for investigation of charges relative to the constitutional convention of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Washington Camp, No. 1, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Providence, R. I., and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Providence, R. I., for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Harriet A. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Pugh Bros., of Providence, for Federal registration for automobiles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellen M. Cutler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSIDY: Petition of Glenn E. Griswold and 35 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring House bill 28436; to the Committee on Militia.

Also, petition of the Alliance of Poles of the State of Ohio for restricted immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: Petition of Eagle Council, No. 45, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Jamaica Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for enactment of House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COX of Ohio: Petition of the Miami Chapter of the Woman's League, against increase of postal rates on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David J. Chinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Petition of 97 citizens of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., against the passage of Senate bill 404 and House joint resolution No. 17; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: Petitions from citizens of North Vernon, Osgood, Lawrenceburg, Rising Sun, and Aurora, Ind., in favor of placing regulation of express companies' rates and classifications in hands of Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Ripley County, Ind., against Senate bill No. 404, a bill for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions against rural parcels post from citizens of Seymour, Brooksbury, Columbus, Lovett, Nashville, Guilford, Butlerville, Lawrenceburg, Brewersville, Zenas, North Madison, and Edinburg, Ind.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DODDS: Petition of Daniel W. Samuel and 87 other citizens of Cedar Lake, Mich., against Senate bill 404; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of residents of Montclair County, Mich., for the Miller-Curtis interstate liquor bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petitions of Hartford Grange, No. 1122, and Eastern Grange, No. 1123, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Manufacturers' Association of New York, favoring the Cullom-Sterling bill; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Hardware Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, and American Paper and Pulp Association, of New York, against reciprocity with Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, for reciprocity with Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the American Paper and Pulp Association, of New York; the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America; Franklin Union, No. 23, of New York; St. Louis Advertising Men's League, of St. Louis, Mo.; Club of House Craftsmen; and Sunday School Council of Evangelical Church, against increase of postage on magazines; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Manufacturers' Association of New York, for reducing the privileges under second-class postage rate; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Philadelphia Peace Association of Friends, against fortification of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of New York State Agricultural Society, favoring parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, against parcels post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Treaty Stone Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring treaty of arbitration with England; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, commandery of Pennsylvania, authorizing the United States Gettysburg Commission to change the name of United States Avenue to Hunt Avenue; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union No. 1407, of Perry, N. Y.; Junior Order United American Mechanics, Valley Stream Council, No. 41; and American Federation of Labor, Protective Union, No. 12855, for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Polish National Alliance of United States, Chicago, Ill., against the educational test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FORNES: Memorial of the New York State Legislature, relative to American citizens in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Edward Erickson, Morris, Ill., for House bill 32570; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Sunday School Council of Evangelical denominations, against increase of postage on second-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of citizens of Lancaster and Elizabethtown, Pa., against Senate bill 404 and House joint resolution 17; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: Petition of E. D. Sherman and 50 others, of Plymouth Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, against reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of George L. Rich and 36 citizens of Van Buren County, Mich., for a general parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAMMOND: Petition of Leslie Cowell and 70 others, of Amboy, Minn., against increase in postage on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of Easton (Conn.) Grange, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Central Labor Union, South Norwalk, Conn., for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Danbury, Conn., against granting land in New Mexico to one J. B. Pitaval; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Silver Lake Grange, No. 133, Sharon, Conn., and Warren Grange, No. 132, Warren, Conn., for a full and complete parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Danbury, Conn., against granting certain land in New Mexico to J. B. Pitaval; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of Danbury, against granting certain lands in New Mexico to one J. B. Pitaval; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petitions of Kent Grange, No. 154, Kent, Conn.; Wolcott Grange, No. 173; Bridgewater Grange, No. 153; Aspetuck Grange, No. 160; and Ridgefield Grange, No. 165, favoring parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.



By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Twin Cities Chapter of American Woman's League of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J., opposing increase in rate of postage on magazines; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of A. L. Steele and others, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and H. L. Hall and C. E. Dix against a parcels-post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Utah for creation in the War and Navy Departments of a roll to be known as the Civil War volunteers' retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco for the Burkett-Sims bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLER: Petition of Ralph Harvell and 45 other citizens of Clark County, Ohio against fortifying the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: Petition of citizens of the first congressional district of Iowa against parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Carl R. Pierson and others against increase of postage on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KRONMILLER: Petition of Baltimore Drug Exchange against a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore favoring increase of postal rates on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of the Polish National Alliance, No. 1122, Holyoke, Mass., against further restrictions on immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorials of Milford Council, No. 3; Duquesne Council, No. 110; Lincoln Council, No. 175; Greensburg Council, No. 82; Liberty Bell Council, No. 185; Farmers' Council, No. 953; Friedensburg Council, No. 1001; Penn Treaty Council, No. 519; Garfield Council, No. 114, Order of Independent Americans, and Washington Camps, Nos. 681 and 383, urging the enactment of an illiteracy test; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McHENRY: Petition of citizens of Catawina, Pa., against Senate bill 404; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: Petition of citizens of the State of California against Senate bill 404 and House joint resolution 17; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petition of citizens of Mount Clemens, Minden City, and Forestville, Mich., against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petitions of citizens of Elmwood, Nebr., and American Women's League of Elmwood, against increase of postage on magazines; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: Petitions of H. P. Burnham and others, L. S. Thomas, M. V. Cole and others, H. C. Garlington, A. M. McBridge and others, H. E. Noble and others, T. E. Keeney and others, Ward Bros. and others, R. H. Speck and others, Matthews Langehn, E. E. Wilson and others, Williamson-Halsell-Frazier Co., Pioneer Trading Co., A. A. Metcalf, Hyeman & Goldstandt, C. M. Hill, Sidney L. Brock Dry Goods Co., and J. H. Thompson, citizens of the second district, State of Oklahoma, protesting against a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petitions of citizens of the second congressional district of Oklahoma and citizens of Alfalfa County for a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Local No. 1043, Hanford, for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Santa Cruz, against an increase in postal rates on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of California, against an internal-revenue license in any dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of stockholders of the United Wireless Telegraph Co., for congressional investigation of wireless telegraphy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Metals Trade Council of Quincy, Mass., for the eight-hour clause in naval appropriation bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. A. MITCHELL PALMER: Petition of Washington Camp, No. 202, Patriotic Order Sons of America, for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RUCKER of Missouri: Petition of Mrs. W. S. Ward and others, for the Burkett-Sims bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bearcreek Valley Grange, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Ira Wilson and 41 others, of Wayne County, Mich., asking that action on reciprocity with Canada be postponed until the regular session; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protests of M. F. Chase and 10 others, of Oakland County; J. T. Allen, Warren West, and 73 others, of Ingham County, against religious legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of policy holders in the Metropolitan Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich., for a national health bureau; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany House bill 3552, for the relief of William Joslin, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the B. V. D. Co., New York City, against increase of postage on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of State Business Men's Association, against House bill 26501 and Senate bill 8503; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Lake Valley Grange, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Silver Lake, Wichita, Rock Rimmond, and New Canaan Granges, in the State of Connecticut, for a full and complete parcels-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WEBB: Memorial of Hickory Chapter of American Woman's League, of Hickory, N. C., against the increase of mail rates on magazines; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Claremont Council, of Claremont, N. C., Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the passage of House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WEEKS: Resolution adopted at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., February 17, 1911, under the auspices of the Pan-Hellenic Union, urging the Congress of the United States to pass a resolution in favor of the annexation of Crete with Greece, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Legislature of California, relative to recognition of passports; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles Stokes, George E. Gleason, Henry Strauss, James A. Dickinson, Wash. Deffenbaugh, William Updegraff, Chauncey Reynolds, Clara E. Andrews, Peter Simon, Daniel Burkey, Cornelius McLaughlin, Robert S. Blaine, Charles Schmidt, and Henry M. Inman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Chaney, Jacob Henry, Alexander Van Gorder, Elisha Larowe, Joseph A. Beach, and John Gruver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of Farmers' Institute, Columbus Grove, favoring reciprocity if fair concessions can be had from Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Nevada: Petition of citizens of Nevada, against a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: Petition of Georgia School of Technology, for refunding to the States the cotton-tax money levied by the Federal Government; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of J. H. McGee and others, of Lawrenceville, Ga., against parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURLESON: Petition of R. M. King and others, of Luling, Tex., against local rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petitions of Austin Trades Council, Austin, Tex., and H. H. Shell, financial secretary Local Union No. 655, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Georgetown, Tex., favoring construction of battleship *New York* at a Government navy yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of International Association of Machinists, Memphis, Tenn.; San Antonio Typographical Union, No. 172, San Antonio, Tex.; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Tacoma, Wash.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Elkhart, Ind.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Palestine, Tex.; John Todd, secretary Pittsburg Musical Society, Pittsburg, Pa.; Railway Conductors, Division No. 114, A. M. Borland, secretary, Pittsburg, Pa.;



Woman's Club of Elkhart, Ind.; International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 35, Green Bay, Wis.; Staunton Trades Council, Staunton, Ill.; International Molders' Union No. 16, Louisville, Ky.; Franklin Electrotypers' Union, No. 79, Franklin, Pa.; Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, Local No. 94, Chicago, Ill.; Central Labor Union, El Paso, Tex.; Weavers' Union No. 703, Brunswick, Me.; Multnomah Typographical Union, No. 58, Portland, Oreg.; Royersford and Spring City Trades Council, Spring City, Pa.; Typographical No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio; Women's Club, Everett, Wash.; United Garment Workers of America, St. Louis, Mo.; Great Falls Typographical Union, No. 256, Great Falls, Mont.; International Molders' Union No. 283, Hamilton, Ohio; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, St. Louis, Mo.; Coopers' International Union, Boston, Mass.; the Marie Mitchell Club, Mason City, Iowa; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Chicago, Ill.; Century Club, Nampa, Idaho; American History Club, Austin, Tex.; Albany Mothers' Club, Albany, N. Y.; Nurses' Association, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Nineteenth Century Club, Bedford, Iowa; Woman's League, Battle Creek, Mich.; California Federation of Women's Clubs, Pacific Beach, Cal.; North Conway Woman's Club, North Conway, N. H.; the Woman's Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.; the Highley Study Circle, Athens, Ohio; Grand Island Division, No. 514, Order of Railroad Conductors, Grand Island, Nebr.; Women Teachers' Club, Peoria, Ill.; Musicians' Protective Union, Chester, Pa.; Galveston Typographical Union, Galveston, Tex.; Utica Local No. 169, Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers' Union, Utica, N. Y.; Switchmen's Union of North America, Erie, Pa.; Anaconda Typographical Union, Anaconda, Mont.; Salt Lake Federation of Labor, Salt Lake City, Utah; Twentieth Century Club, Borough of Queens, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 213, Chequamegon Bay, Wis.; Atlanta Typographical Union, Atlanta, Ga.; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Traverse City, Mich.; International Union of Slate Workers, Bangor, Pa.; Chester Federation of Labor, Chester, Pa.; International Molders' Union, Local No. 78, Watertown, N. Y.; the Woman's Club, San Antonio, Tex.; Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local No. 518, Leominster, Mass.; Rhode Island Antituberculosis Association, Providence, R. I.; Pattern Makers' Association, Bridgeport, Conn.; Book and Thimble Club, Williston, N. Dak.; Troy Typographical Union, No. 52, Troy, N. Y.; International Molders' Conference Board, Chicago, Ill.; International Association of Machinists, Mansfield, Ohio; Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1028, Ardmore, Okla.; Painters' Union No. 103, Binghamton, N. Y.; Order of Railway Conductors, Erie, Pa.; Cigar Makers' Union No. 182, Madison, Wis.; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 24, Newark, Ohio; Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 226, Keokuk, Iowa; Switchmen's Union, Lodge No. 96, Lima, Ohio; Troy Musical Association, Troy, N. Y.; Hair Spinners' Union No. 72347, Philadelphia, Pa.; Printing Pressmen's Union No. 1, Washington, D. C.; United Labor League, Sharon, Pa.; the Coterie Club, Fremont, Ohio; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Lodge No. 186, Hartford, Conn.; International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 556, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Branch No. 92, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Central Labor Union, Portsmouth, N. H.; the Woman's Club of Cliffside Park, Grantwood, N. J.; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Union No. 1048, Carbondale, Pa.; Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, Roanoke, Va.; Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, room 310, Pulitzer Building, New York City, N. Y.; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 263, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 92, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, Omaha, Nebr.; Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, Union No. 218, Scranton, Pa.; Tuesday Literary Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 637, Hamilton, Ohio; Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 239, Washington, D. C.; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Detroit Clothing Cutters' Union No. 60, Detroit, Mich.; Trades and Labor Assembly, Newport, Ky.; Cary Club, Milton, Ind.; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Covington, Ky.; Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, Columbus, Ga.; the Pants Makers' Union, Local No. 173, Boston, Mass.; Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada, Branch No. 3, Milford, N. H.; Woman's Study Club, Bentonville, Ark.; St. Paul Colony of New England Women, St. Paul, Minn.; Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Amarillo, Tex.; Woman's Club, Sheboygan, Wis.; Patternmakers' Association of Cleveland and vicinity, Cleveland, Ohio; Art and Literature Club, Auburn, Me.; Norwood Culture Club, Norwood, Ohio; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 559, Superior,

Wisconsin; International Union of Steam Engineers, Local Union No. 56, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Reading, Ohio; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Pittsburg, Kans.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1532, Camden, N. J.; Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Smithville, Tex.; Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, Local No. 24, Pittsburg, Pa.; Council of Jewish Women, Selma, Ala.; Stove Mounters and Drillers' Union, No. 3, Quincy, Ill.; Order of Railway Conductors, Denver, Colo.; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Clarion, Pa.; Paving Cutters' International Union, No. 15, Sandstone, Minn.; Cigarmakers' Union, No. 404, Austin, Tex.; International Association of Machinists, Trenton, N. J.; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Salt Lake City, Utah; Monday Night Club, Waupaca, Wis.; Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Brackenridge, Pa.; and Patternmakers' Association, Washington, D. C., requesting Congress to repeal the 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine, also to investigate and prevent disease carried through dairies; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of citizens of Racine, Wis., against Senate bill 404 and House joint resolution 17; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of C. G. Eldridge and six other citizens and firms of Sabula, Iowa, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of Arsenal Federations, all labor unions, at Rock Island Arsenal, against the Taylor system of shop management; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Lake Michigan Sanitary Association, relating to public health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: Petition of 133 citizens of Texas, against Senate bill 404 and House joint resolution 17; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of the Legislature of North Dakota, for strict maintenance of the navigability of the Yellowstone River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Jamestown, N. Dak., against raising postage rates on second-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of North Dakota, against Senate bill 404; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petitions of Central Oregon Mercantile Co. and the Curtiss Lumber Co., against a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of Washington Camp No. 627, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Salina, Pa., for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Daniel W. Edgar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Washington, against Canadian reciprocity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Washington, against a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Iowa, against parcels-post legislation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: Petition of residents of Hay Springs, Wallace, Cody, and other towns in sixth congressional district, against parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Perseverance Council, No. 19; William Thaw Council, No. 396; and U. S. Grant Council, No. 352, Order of Independent Americans and Patriotic Order of Sons of America, of Montgomery County, Pa., urging the enactment of the illiteracy test; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MORSE: Petition of citizens of Grand Rapids and Spencer, Wis., against House bill 27320; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of citizens of Wisconsin, for a tariff on barley; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of the Local Central Labor Union, Meriden, Conn., for House bill 15413; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Central Labor Union, Meriden, Conn., against printing notes, checks, and bonds of the United States by power presses; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of North Cornwall Grange, for a full and complete parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.